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MAINE FARMER.

A Family Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, General Intelligence, &c.

VOL. XIV. AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1846. NO. 21.

MAINE FARMER.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

MORE SUPERB WOOL.

We have received specimens of wool from the flock of Messrs. Brown and Perkins, of Akron, Summit Co., O., which are of uncommon excellence. Mr. B., who forwarded the specimens, truly says that "Americans have greater advantages for improving their sheep than any other people on the globe. The wool-growers may freely communicate with each other at any distance, and may extend their acquaintance almost indefinitely."

It has been an object with these gentlemen to rear Merinoes that shall produce the greatest amount of the finest wool free from gum. Or, in other words, that shall produce a fleece which shall be mostly wool. This is praise-worthy. Much of the Merino wool contains too much gum; in some instances more than 33 and a third per cent. This makes a loss to the manufacturer, and in arranging his prices to obviate it, he is very apt to cut down lower perhaps than he ought.

We like Mr. B.'s views as expressed in the American Agriculturist and Cultivator, on the subject of sheep-raising, and the qualities which we ought to cultivate.

The following observations of his, we copy from the May number of the Cultivator:

"I think that really good, fine sheep may be found in flocks called Merino, and those called Saxon, (and I have experience of both,) and I ask, if either of these may not be preserved in their posterity, while the bad traits may be in a great measure bred out? I absolutely know, from my own experience, that this may be done; and for this very reason, I consider the few good Saxon sheep in the country as invaluable, on account of the quality of their wool. I have no desire to get up a new excitement about the Saxon name, but I should be glad to see the wool-growing community give so much attention to the subject, as to be able to discern a good animal from a very mean one. I know of thousands of wool-growers all over the country, who are keeping flocks whose wool will not average yearly thirty-five cents per pound, while at the same time they might easily get as much and more wool than they now do, that would be worth yearly in ready cash, seventy cents per pound. [Is not this rather a large calculation? Ed.] This is abundantly capable of proof from actual sales made for the last ten years; but it can only be done by candid and careful comparison, sufficient to make persons tolerable judges of sheep and wool.

"The noise about a great deal of animal oil to preserve the health of sheep and the wool from *dead ends*, is a superfine humbug. Every healthy animal, in good condition, has enough of it to meet all the wants of the manufacturer and the consumer. For a sheep to be very black or yolky, does not prove it to be a good animal, hardy, heavily wooled, fine, or fit to breed from. Some very choice animals are heavily coated with yolk, while others of equal worth are not so; as many often are seen in the same flock, and all of one blood."

THE AMERICAN SHEPHERD.

We have received a copy of this work, and it is a valuable one. As many of our readers already know, it is by Lewis A. Morrell, of Lake Ridge, Tompkins county, N. Y., and is published by Harper & Brothers. It is a neat, large duodecimo, of 427 pages, and we consider it the most complete treatise on sheep that has yet been published—certainly the best for the American flock master. By this we do not mean to say that the work is perfect. This the author does not pretend, and it would be strange indeed if it were; for although sheep have been reared by our farmers almost ever since the settlement of the country, yet the business of sheep husbandry is but in its infancy among us. The constant improvement of machinery—the progress of population, and the division of labor that is slowly gaining ground among us, is tending to create a greater demand for the various grades of wool and woolens, and to make those who devote themselves to one particular branch of business more skillful.

In his enumeration of the varieties of sheep which amount to forty-four, he observes that the "Otter breed" is extinct. This is not the fact, though it ought to be. A few years ago a pair of them was exhibited at the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society's Show, in Winthrop, belonging to a farmer in Monmouth, in this county, and we presume that they could be obtained in different parts of the State now. Some like them because of their crippled form and gait, and the "masterly inactivity" which they exhibit when required to run over walls or broken down fences.

Mr. Morrell is himself a practical and experienced flock master. His flock has consisted of as many as two thousand, and he is a close observer of the habits and characteristics of his favorite animal, and withal a pleasant and a ready writer.

We have time only to make this hasty notice of his work, and will add that every farmer who keeps a sheep ought to have a copy of it.

Grease their ways. It is said that caterpillars, on apple and other fruit trees, may be imprisoned and confined to their nests by merely smearing the limb around the nest with oil or grease;—that so fearful are they of any oily substance, that they will stay and starve to death in their web, rather than attempt to cross the charmed line. We have never tried this simple method, but if it is as effectual as stated, the sooner their ways are greased the better. It certainly is a smooth, if not an easy way to destruction.

HEALING WOUNDS ON TREES.

We can scarcely go through an orchard without seeing more or less wounded trees—trees having the bark removed from some cause, and the wound becoming black and cankery. Or there have been large limbs removed and nothing put upon the stump to absorb the overflowing sap and to help heal the wound and the injury it has received. This is in part the effect of carelessness and inattention, and in part from ignorance. For the benefit of the latter, we publish Forsyth's recipe for a composition which long experience has proved to be an excellent application. This composition was invented by John Forsyth, as long ago as 1791, when he had charge of the Royal Gardens, at Kensington. It was deemed so valuable that a large reward was given him by the King on his making it public.

"Take one bushel of fresh cow-dung, half a bushel of lime rubbish of old buildings (that from the ceilings of rooms is preferable,) half a bushel of wood-ashes, and a sixteenth part of a bushel of pit or river sand: the three last articles are to be sifted fine before they are mixed; then work them well together with a spade, and afterwards with a wooden beater, until the stuff is very smooth, like fine plaster used for the ceilings of rooms.

The composition being thus made, care must be taken to prepare the tree properly for its application, by cutting away all the dead, decayed and injured parts, till you come to the fresh sound wood, leaving the surface of the wood, very smooth, and rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw-knife, or other instrument, perfectly smooth, which must be particularly attended to; then lay on the plaster about one eighth of an inch thick, all over the part where the wood or bark has been so cut away, finishing off the edges as thin as possible: Then take a quantity of dry powder of wood-ashes mixed with a sixth part of the same quantity of the ashes of burnt bones; put it into a tin box, with holes in the top, and shake the powder on the surface of the plaster, till the whole is covered over with it, letting it remain for half an hour, to absorb the moisture; then apply more powder, rubbing it on gently with the hand, and repeating the application of the powder till the whole plaster becomes a dry smooth surface.

All trees cut down near the ground should have the surface made quite smooth, rounding it off in a small degree as before mentioned; and the dry powder directed to be used afterwards should have an equal quantity of powder of alabaster mixed with it, in order the better to resist the dripping of trees and heavy rains.

If any of the composition be left for a future occasion, it should be kept in a tub, or other vessel, and urine of any kind poured on it, so as to cover the surface; otherwise the atmosphere will greatly hurt the efficacy of the application.

Where lime rubbish of old buildings cannot be easily got, take pounded chalk, or common lime, after having been slacked a month at least.

As the growth of the tree will gradually affect the plaster, by raising up its edges next the bark, care should be taken, where that happens, to rub it over with the finger when occasion may require (which is best done when moistened by rain,) that the plaster may be kept whole, to prevent the air and wet from penetrating into the wound.

To the foregoing directions for making and applying the composition, it is necessary to add the following:

As the best way of using the composition is found, by experience, to be in a liquid state; it must, therefore, be reduced to the consistence of pretty thick paint, by mixing it up with a sufficient quantity of urine and soap-suds, and laid on with a painter's brush. The powder of wood-ashes and burnt bones is to be applied as before directed, patting it down with the hand.

When trees are become hollow, you must scoop out all the rotten, loose, and dead parts of the trunk till you come to the solid wood, leaving the surface smooth; then cover the hollow, and every part where the canker has been cut out, or branches lopped off, with the composition; and, as the edges grow, take care not to let the new wood come in contact with the dead, part of which it may be sometimes necessary to leave; but cut out the old dead wood as the new advances, keeping a hollow between them, to allow the new wood room to extend itself, and thereby fill up the cavity, which it will do in time, so as to make, as it were, a new tree. If the cavity be large, you may cut away as much at one operation as will be sufficient for three years. But in this you are to be guided by the size of the wound, and other circumstances. When the new wood, advancing from both sides of the wound, has almost met, cut off the bark from both the edges, that the solid wood may join, which, if properly managed, it will do, leaving only a slight seam in the bark. If the tree be very much decayed, do not cut away all the dead wood at once, which would weaken the tree too much, if a standard, and endanger its being blown down by the wind. It will, therefore, be necessary to leave part of the dead wood at first, to strengthen the tree, and to cut it out by degrees as the new wood is formed. If there be any canker or gum oozing, the infected parts must be pared off, or cut out with a proper instrument. When the stem is very much decayed, and hollow, it will be necessary to open the ground and examine the roots.

Some months before the publication of the "Observations on the Diseases, &c. in Fruit and Forest Trees," I had tried the composition in a liquid state, but did not think myself warranted to make it public until I had experienced its effects through the winter. The success answered my most sanguine expectations; and I have used it in that way ever since. By using the composition in a liquid state, more than three-fourths of the time and labor is saved; and I find it is not so liable to be thrown off as the lips grow, as when laid on in the consistence of plaster: It adheres firmly to the naked part of the wound, and yet easily gives way as the new wood and bark advances.

The first time that I tried the composition in a liquid form was upon an elm which had been planted about twenty years. It had been very much bruised by the roller, had several cavities in it, and was very much bark-bound besides. Having prepared the wounds, and applied the composition with a painter's brush, I took my knife and scarified the tree in four places; I also shaved off, with a draw-knife, all the cankery outer bark, and covered the whole tree with the composition, shaking the powder of wood-ashes and burnt bones all over it. A very heavy rain began in the evening and continued all night; yet, to my great surprise, in the morning, I found that only some of the powder, which had not had time to dry and incorporate with the composition, was washed off. I now repeated the powder, and, without any thing more being done to the tree, the wounds healed up, and the bark was restored so completely, that, three years ago, it could hardly be discerned where the wounds had been. The scarifications had also disappeared. Some of the wounds were thirteen inches long, eight broad, and three deep. Since the time when it was scarified, the tree has increased ten inches more in circumference than a healthy tree planted at the same time with it about sixteen feet distant, which was not scarified."

FACTS AS RESPECTS THE CULTURE OF POTATOES.

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer:

The kind of potato usually raised in this climate, if planted in the warm climate of the West Indies, will grow so much to tops that but small bulbs or potatoes will be obtained; and heat has the same effects in the very warm parts the U. States—thence we infer that a cool climate is the proper place for raising the potato to perfection, and that cool seasons are best for that root. This we also know by experience. The warm seasons of 1794 and 1812 were both poor years for potatoes but good for Indian corn. Robinson, in his Almanac for 1846, says that Meton, of Athens, who flourished 432 years before Christ, discovered the Metonic or Lunar Cycle, of nearly 19 years, at the end of which time the sun and moon return to nearly the same position in relation to the earth. We infer that by adding the number of nearly nineteen years to a hot season we may know when to expect another. Experience shows that when we have warm seasons we have a number together, and so with cool seasons. When the season is cool, so cool that we may plow and put in the potato by the middle cf June, hoe but once, then plow out and pick up, the farmer can raise the root at a price that he can afford to sell them at the starch factories. Experience also shows that potatoes so raised, in warm and moist years, will be troubled with rot, especially if you put the seed directly on to new dung. I consider the rot as no new thing; in hot and moist seasons I have had it in my potatoes, when they were late planted and the land made a hot bed of by dung, especially by horse-dung, and that, too, a number of years ago. I will admit that there is something atmospheric, and that rich manuring, late planting, and warm and moist weather, are all necessary to produce the rot. When you get the disease care may be necessary to save the sound potatoes, and some times when they are rotting in the cellar, to save the health of the family. Then all anti-putrescent things are good, such as air-slacked lime, pulverized charcoal, and the like. But one ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.—Put your potatoes on the coldest clay soils, if sufficiently moist; plow in your coarse dung at least six inches deep; use plaster and ashes, mixed in the hill; plant before you plant Indian corn, say as soon as the soil is sufficiently dry to work; hoe twice, and get your potatoes forward before the usual time of the year for blast to take place, and my word for it you will have good potatoes. But it is doubtful whether they can be raised at the price that the starch factories generally give, until the seasons become cooler, and they can be raised in a different manner. Kittridge Haven, in the Albany Cultivator of March last, calls the rot in potatoes entirely atmospherical; and by so considering it we may get a tolerable just view of the disease. The weather that affects the potato injuriously, is heat and moisture, rendered doubly injurious by the potato being placed directly on unrotted manure. He also concludes that the disease begins in the vines, and gives his reasons for it, which are very satisfactory to me. Judge Chandler, while Collector at Eastport, sent me two barrels of potatoes. One kind was a very early variety, which came from a Mr. Capen; yet he enjoined it on me to plant them early. The potato has been the scape goat of all the crops we have raised. They have been planted on the worst land at almost any time in the year, and have received the worst treatment possible. Mr. Haven's communication I hope to see in the Farmer. I think that my views of the rot and prevention, are fairly deducible from the above.

An Old Farmer.

Winthrop, May, 1846.

Another Hoe Factory. We have some excellent specimens of hoes, manufactured by S. Richardson, of Belgrade. They are of cast steel, of good form and temper, and exhibit proofs of good workmanship. We have been told that Mr. Richardson formerly worked with that veteran hoe maker, Dea. Perkins, of East Winthrop. If that is true he graduated in a good school for this branch of the arts—and if he has obtained only a moiety of the old gentleman's skill, there will be no danger of his failing in making A No. 1 hoes, and those are the kind the farmer needs. A poor hoe is a nuisance.

Ohio Cultivator, where art thou? We have not received the Ohio Cultivator for more than three months past. What is the matter, friend Bateham? Are you *kilt*,—dead,—or married?

There are 140 different species of the oak in the world—70 of which are found in America, and 39 in Europe. The oak will live 600 years.

RAISING POTATOES.

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer:

If you think the following worthy a place in your columns, you may please insert it for the benefit of those who, like myself, wish to do their work in the easiest and best way.

Seeing an account, some two or three years since, of an easy method of raising potatoes, I concluded last spring to try it. Having but little faith, however, as to receiving much benefit, and not wishing to sustain much loss, I devoted but a small piece of ground to the experiment.

About the last of May, after the grass had got up pretty well, I selected half an acre of smooth ground, upon which I spread ten common sized cart loads of green manure from the barn. I then ploughed it about six inches deep, taking care to have every furrow meet and be completely turned. I next rolled it hard with a heavy roller. Then I took a round stick about three inches in diameter and gauged it about three inches from the bottom, with which I went over my piece, making holes eighteen inches apart one way and fifteen the other. I cut my common sized red potatoes in three pieces, placing one piece in each hole and covering it with a hoe.—This was all they required till it was time to dig them—thus saving all the trouble of hoeing. As it is the nature of potatoes to work upwards instead of downwards, there is no danger of their getting below the sod unless they are planted there, which should be carefully avoided.

Last year was a very bad year for potatoes, but mine, planted as above, yielded one-third better and dug much easier than those planted in the common way, besides saving the trouble of harrowing and hoeing. I feel justified in saying that potatoes planted in this way can be raised with two-thirds of the labor, and produce a much greater crop than when planted the other way.

Brother farmers, will you try the experiment and give the results to the public.

D. W. Smith.

Mercer, April 25, 1846.

Sow a little corn brodcast for your cow. Sowing corn on a clean, good soil, broadcast, for your cows to eat after the grass begins to fail, you will find to be an excellent plan. If you have but one cow it will not require much land, say 16 square rods. If you have more cows put in more.

Mr. Fish, of Herkimer county, N. Y., allowed, as we told you the other day, an acre for every ten cows, and he sowed it at intervals of time, so as to have a succession of cuttings. It will be suitable for fodder after about eighty days from the time of sowing. Suppose you wish to sow an acre for feed; it would be well to sow quarter of an acre at a time, leaving seven or eight days between each sowing. In this way you will have it coming on, fresh and good, about as fast as you will feed off.

If your land is foul, perhaps it would be better to plant in drills, say eight or ten inches apart, so that the ground could be hoed once or twice before the corn grew high enough to shade it.—Some prefer the Southern corn for this purpose, as it grows taller before coming out—but either variety is good.

SOWING CORN FOR GREEN FODDER.

Mr. B. Smith, of Lexington, tells us his mode is to sow corn broadcast, and so thick that none of the stalks will be large; he sows at different times in order to have a supply that shall not be too old to be eaten. He cuts his corn but once, having never tried the plan of cutting before the tassel appears. When it is cut early it will grow again rapidly, and it may be cut three times in a season.

Mr. S. makes his land rich and sows about two bushels of shelled corn per acre; when it is up high enough for the hoe he goes through it, thinning it out, stirring the ground, and killing the weeds; he aims to let the stalks stand three or four inches apart. Once hoeing is enough, for the corn so covers the ground that the weeds are not troublesome after the first growth has been checked.

There are various modes in practice to obtain a supply of green food for cows when the pastures begin to fail. Some plant in drills, plough among the corn and cut the stalks before they are large and before the tassel appears. Others mow the corn stalks as they would grass for hay. Some cut three times, and others but once. When the stalks are thick they are so spindling that cows will eat the whole though the cutting is delayed till the stalk is full grown.

We hope to hear of various trials with green corn for summer feeding. Pasturing near all towns and large villages is in demand, and few are able to keep cows in such places on grass feed alone. One eighth of an acre of corn would afford a tolerable supply for a single cow. This, with half an acre of good pasture ground, and the waste vegetables of a garden, would sustain a cow as well as three acres of common pasture ground.

We would suggest to those who are disposed to sow broadcast, that when the weeds appear they can cut along with a common hoe, six inches in breadth, leaving a core of the same, or of a greater breadth for the corn to stand on. This work may be done quite rapidly, as fast as a lazy man would walk. This is the best mode that we have tried to weed carrots that are sown in drills. Run along rapidly between the drills, and overwhelm the weeds before they have gained strength. We must contrive to raise these field crops without much hand weeding, for that is too costly. [Mass. Ploughman.

Cement for joining Stone. A cement which gradually indurates to a stony consistence may be made by mixing 20 parts of clean river sand, 2 of litharge, and 1 of quick-lime, into a thin putty with linseed oil. The quick-lime may be replaced with litharge. When this cement is applied to mend broken pieces of stone, as steps of stairs, it acquires after some time a stony hardness. A similar composition has been used to coat over brick walls under the name of mastic. [Ex. Paper.

[From the Bay State Farmer.]

GRAFTING.

Washingtonian Friends:—I take pleasure in improving the opportunity of addressing you on one important branch in which you have lately become deeply interested as well as myself, and through a paper devoted alike to our interests.

The ancient proverb, "that every tree is known by its fruits," is believed to be acknowledged literally true. Yet it has been discovered, although the old stock may always have produced bad fruit—a new and rich substitute can be introduced effectually into it, by right and proper means.

Since it has been decidedly shown and substantially proved, that cider as a beverage—and barrels to hold it, can be totally dispensed with, to much greater advantage than in former customs of using them—almost universal attention has been drawn to the greater improvements in fruits.

Upwards of forty years ago, when I was a small boy, my father engaged a man to graft apple trees. My curiosity to know, led me to watch closely his mode of process—which was the old fashion way of splitting the stock and inserting the graft.

It was then thought that trees could not be grafted, and the scions be made to live and flourish, unless the grafting was done in the new of the moon in April, which was of short duration. Since which time, I have improved some experience in experimental operations of much value. I have grafted more or less yearly, and to considerable amount. A few years ago, I had several trees literally broken down and destroyed by ice—some of the limbs of nearly the diameter of a quart mug, and most of them very large.—These trees were in so bad a condition, I took no pains but to get off the broken tops and remove them to my wood-pile, thinking at the first convenient time to cut them down. The trees remained in the same condition until the last of May or first of June. Having plenty of good scions in my cellar—it so happened I took it into my mind to try an experiment on these trees—or at least what was left of them. Accordingly I took my saw and cut off the stumps of those limbs, a short space from where they were broken, and found the bark very thick and rugged. On the largest limbs, it was as thick as heavy sole leather; but the sap flowed copiously. I found in my desk a piece of ivory, a part of the handle of a penknife—this I sharpened down at one end to an edge, to the width of about three-eighths of an inch at the end, leaving the back part a little rounding. This was thin, and I ran it between the bark and the wood, from three-fourths to an inch and sometimes more, according to the stiffness of the bark, in giving way to make room for the insertion of the grafts. I then sharpened my grafts all on one side, except the tip of the point, and of the usual length. I then took off the outer grain of the bark on the opposite—up about three-fourths of an inch, so that the live green bark of the graft when inserted, would come in contact with the inside of the bark of the stock. The stocks on the trees being so very large and so few, I inserted from two to four grafts in a stock. This was my first experiment of the kind, and which proved successful. I never saw grafts do better. Since then I have set very many in the same way in preference, and have made a practice of it.

In April 1843, at new moon, I commenced as usual in the old way of splitting the stock, until the bark would start in May; after which I continued in my new mode until the 28th of June, setting in the time about 6,500 grafts which lived.

In April 1844, I commenced in the old way, until the bark would slip, and afterwards in the new, until July, inserting in the time over 7,500—about 5,500 of which I set in the new mode. In this year I made a valuable improvment, by taking a narrow strip of fine cloth of an inch, or an inch and a quarter wide, of the length to go about twice and a half round the stock—and after putting on my cement as usual, I stuck down one end on the cement, and drawing it tight round the stock, secured the other end with a little cement also—these grafts grew exceeding well.

In April, 1845, I again commenced as usual. My calls for grafting increased upon any former season, not only in my own town, but in several others, but before I had set to the amount of two thousand, and on the 20th of April, I was taken violently sick, and my health was not restored until the first of August following. Thus many who were anticipating the value of my services, were wholly disappointed, yet all allowed this stroke of divine providence a season of great distress to me.

In consequence of my delinquincy last year, I commenced this year in the new of the moon, in March, on cherry, and on the 31st began on apples, pears and plumbs. I also tried on the 2d of April, the experiment of grafting shag-barks into walnuts, the result of which shall be made known at a future period.

The only difference I have been able to observe in the growth is simply this—early grafts have a longer time to grow—and therefore become the largest the first year—but I can see no difference in strength and vigor according to size.

These improvments I consider of immense value to the community, the time of grafting lengthened out for all to receive a share in its benefits, instead of only a few days, under the old mode of setting grafts.

I do not claim being the first discoverer of this process—I only claim to be the first in this section of the country, who has made this improvement with complete success.

There are one or two points in which many fail—they are these:

They do not cut their grafts in season—and do not understand keeping them in a perfect state of preservation for such a length of time. This is one great difficulty I have succeeded to encounter.

Cherry grafts should in our latitude, be cut as soon as the first of March. Plumbs, pears, and apples for long keeping, ought to be cut about the first of April. Tie them up in bunches of two and three hundred each, and the butts put perfectly even, so they will stand erect—set them on the bottom of a cool cellar, so every graft will touch the ground. If the bottom of the cellar be dry, sprinkle it over with water—and on no occasion to move them until for use, unless to sprinkle the ground, if occasion shall require. It will not do to let in much air. In a tight cool cellar, grafts cut early, will keep perfectly good until July. But great care must be taken, that the bark should neither shrink from dryness, nor the buds suffered to swell from moisture, or the grafts to get covered with any mouldy substance.

A large square case turned bottom up over them, if in a dryish cellar, if there be much air, is of essential use.

My general practice in grafting is, to take stocks of as small size as possible, and well spread—small limbs heal over soonest.

I shall continue to attend to the calls of my friends from all quarters, through the season of three months, and serve all in their turn, in my usual moderate terms for cash. I would say, I have here introduced but a small portion of the science of grafting, and am necessarily obliged to omit a detail of my practice in nurseries and small grafting—and also into bodies of trees of all sizes, &c. &c., my practice in which, is of much importance to the people.

Otis Batchelor.

Upton, May 1st., 1846.

TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

Messrs Editors: In reading your valuable paper, I have observed, of late, several dissertations on cutting timber, which refreshes my mind with some facts which may not be out af place at this time. I shall not pretend to teach on this matter, but must suggest the theory of my honorable sire, and my own observations, and if you think the public will be benefitted by them, you are at liberty to give them a place in your columns.

My father was a mechanic, and worked chiefly on oak timber, of which we have an abundance in our section of the country. He said that "Oak timber for machinery, farming tools, or buildings, should be cut near the end of the third quarter, or beginning of the fourth quarter of the moon, in February, as possible. At this season there is the least sap in the timber, and it is the least liable to powder post, if cut at this season of the year." He said, also, that, "if cider barrels were wanted, Oak for this purpose, should be felled in June, when the timber contains the most sap; because the sap in this case, when dried in the timber, serves to prevent leaks; moreover, the saccharine matter contained in the sap is no injury to the flavor of the cider." Now I will relate two or three facts, which seem to favor, and prove, as far as observations have been made by me, that his views were right on this subject.

In February, 1792, he felled every tree for a house thirty by forty feet, two stories high, (the trees having been previously selected,) at the time already stated, and built the house in which we now live the summer following. After this house had stood over forty years, it became necessary to take off the covering, and repair with new clapboards, window frames, &c. Whereupon it was found that every post, stud, and sill, were perfectly sound, and my workmen told me, that notwithstanding all the timber was oak, yet nails were driven as easily as if the timber had been green.

About the year 1810, as we were passing by an oak tree standing in the meadow, father said to me, "John, when you want a new cart, cut this tree the last day of the third quarter, or the first day of the fourth quarter, of the moon, in February," and assigned the reasons already stated. I followed his directions, to the letter, and the cart was made in 1819 or 20. The wheels of which at this time, after being used more or less for so many years, are believed to be worth more than most new ones recently made. It is proper to remark, however, that the cart is always housed when not in use. I ought also to remark, that some of the cider barrels that my father made previous to his death in 1812, are still in use in our family. In short I have usually followed the above rules in cutting timber for all valuable purposes, and have never been disappointed in the results. Respectfully yours,

[Boston Cultivator.] J. M. Weeks.

More facts respecting the Potato Rot. It is stated in a New York paper, that Mr. T. C. Peters, of Darien, lost by rot, something like 1000 bushels of potatoes, the past season; and he observed the important fact, that a field of potatoes, whose stems and leaves were evidently affected with the blight, had its tubers preserved from all injury by the action of the frosts that killed the potato tops dead. This crop grew on a low piece of ground, and subject to frost.—Another field, hard by, similarly affected, escaped the frost, and most of the potatoes rotted in the hill. His early potatoes all escaped the malady.

Another fact—Mr Pearce, of Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., who is an excellent and observing farmer, saw that his potato vines were affected, and pulled several hills to examine the roots. They were sound, and left separated from the stems or tops. By this separation, three hills escaped the rot, while the potatoes in all the adjoining hills were rotten at the time of harvest.

These facts go to corroborate the inference which our correspondent, Mr Canfield, drew from the remarkable fact communicated by him, in our paper of Feb. 15, namely—that the disease commences in the tops, and descends from thence to the roots; and, also, that when the disease is apprehended, mowing off its tops may prevent its spread to the roots.

Another.—A writer in the Ohio Repository states, that in planting about 100 hills of potatoes, last summer in his garden, after depositing the potatoes, he strewed, previous to covering over each hill, composing about one half the bed, a shovel full of stone-coal ashes; over the remainder he strewed about the same quantity of good stable manure. The result was, that those dressed with the stone-coal ashes were larger, turned out more to the hill, and never in the least became affected with the rot, so generally complained of; whereas those dressed with manure simply, became very much affected by the disease, though the soil and culture were the same in other respects. This, he supposes, was owing to the beneficial effects of the lime, of which the ashes are in part composed. It is possible, however, that the injurious effect of the manure was the cause of the disease in the other case. From what has been published, however, it appears quite probable that the application of lime and ashes, (either or both) will lessen or entirely prevent the malady. [Ohio Cultivator.

Willows absorb moisture. An instance is related where fruit trees were in bad condition from the subsoil retaining too much moisture. The planting of willow trees near them was followed by a restoration of health. This result was attributed to the willows absorbing the superabundant moisture. [Ex. Paper.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, a period has elapsed considerably longer, than that which has usually intervened between consecutive sessions; and in conformity to the constitution of the State, as it has been amended by the people, we have assembled for the first time upon the day designated by the recent provision.

It brings you together at a season more conducive to personal comfort, and better adapted, as I trust it will be found, to an expeditious and economical transaction of the public business.

During the recess of the Legislature, but little has occurred to interrupt the prosecution of the various pursuits upon which the enterprise and activity of our citizens lead them to engage.

The orderly habits which prevail among the people, have protected us from the disturbances which have occasionally occurred in some of our sister states; and the invigorating influence of a healthy climate, has exempted us from those enfeebling diseases, which have visited other sections of the country.

In addition to the vigorous prosecution of their ordinary avocations, the enterprise of our citizens is also leading them to other branches of profitable labor; under the liberal policy adopted by the Legislature, numerous acts of incorporation for manufacturing purposes, have been granted, and there is reason to believe, that with the increase of our population, and the accumulation of unemployed capital, our natural advantages for this species of productive industry will be gradually developed.

Nor have the benefits which result from the opening of new avenues of intercommunication between distant and important points, been overlooked or neglected. Various projects to cheapen transportation, and facilitate the public travel, have been suggested and examined, one of which, as the result wholly of private enterprise and capital, deserves to be ranked among the most magnificent and useful conceptions of the time.

Designed to connect by a continuous line of railroad, the principal depot upon the St. Lawrence, with so convenient and excellent a seaport as Portland, the facilties this work would afford to both the internal and external commerce of the State, can scarcely be overrated; and though the well settled policy of the State government precludes it from any active co-operation in its construction, its successful prosecution will be regarded with the highest satisfaction in every section of the State.

In the retrospect of a period, distinguished by so many evidences of public prosperity, it would be strange, if there should be found no admixture of disappointment.

The partial failure of an important crop, has been seriously and extensively felt; and the extraordinary floods which have prevailed during the present spring, have been productive of great inconvenience and loss; for the one, a considerable indemnity was found, in the great abundance of more valuable productions; and it is hoped, that the perseverance and energy so strikingly characteristic of the community most deeply affected, will speedily overcome the disasters occasioned by the other.

In assembling, to enter upon the duties assigned us by the people, it is gratifying that with the exceptions I have mentioned, we are enabled to indulge in mutual congratulations, upon the continued and growing prosperity with which we have been favored. With abundant cause to be satisfied with the past, we may also hope, that with the blessing of Him, who has so signally favored us hitherto, our progress, in all that essentially conduces to the welfare of a State, will be sufficiently rapid in the future.

The annual Reports of the Treasurer and Land Agent, the latter of which is herewith communicated, will advise you of the condition of the two most important branches of the public service.

Under the care of the able and vigilant officers who have charge of those departments, the financial concerns of the State exhibit the most satisfactory aspect.

The balance in the Treasury at the date of the last report of the Treasurer, amounted to the sum of $392,422.

There has been received into the Treasury from all sources, and for all purposes, during the financial year ending upon the 30th April last, the sum of $610,772.

Of this sum there was rec'd from the avails of the State Tax for 1844 and 1845, the sum $215,433; from the Land Agent $155,048, and for claims against the General Government, adjusted and paid during the year, the sum of $162,398.

There has been paid from the Treasury, during the same period, the sum of $634,210; of which $454,000 was for payment of principal and interest of the public debt, the greater part of which, became due during the year. The balance in the Treasury is now $370,000; and it is estimated, that the receipts for the ensuing political year, would fully justify the immediate application of the whole of this sum, in the payment of the principal of our State debt; and it is also estimated, that with the small amount now required to defray the ordinary expenses of the State, the receipts which may be expected from the Land Office, together with other sources of income, and the tax for 1846, will increase the sum which may be appropriated to the same purpose during the year.

The whole amount of the funded debt of the State is now $1,274,285; if the holders of its stock certificates would consent to receive, in anticipation of their maturity, the money now on hand, it would be reduced to the sum of $905,000.

Three years ago, our debt amounted to $1,700,000; the means are now in the Treasury and needed for no other purpose, to reduce it to little more than half that sum.

It is but seldom, that largely indebted governments or individuals, are seriously incommoded with surplus funds. Such, however, has been our condition for two years past, and such, will probably be our condition for some time to come. With the means of paying nearly a third of our whole debt, it is impossible to find, among the creditors of the State, those who will receive, at any reasonable advance, the amount of principal that will be due to them; certificates of stock are but rarely offered in any of the markets, and it has been with considerable difficulty, that the Treasurer has been able to obtain the amount redeemed during the past year; and there seems but little probability, especially while it is known that the State itself is constantly in the market as a purchaser of its own scrip, that it will be offered for sale, upon terms which would justify its purchase. In the year 1848, there will be due the sum of $160,000; with that exception, there will be little which can be paid until the year 1851, and in the meantime, the large sum I have named, with the accumulation of the coming year, must remain wholly unproductive in the Treasury, or be loaned to banks at such low rate of interest as they are disposed to allow.

In this unexpected condition of our finances, what course ought the State government to adopt?

Desirable as it is to extinguish our State debt as speedily as possible, it would seem consistent with neither justice nor economy, to make a further call upon the resources of the people, without a better prospect of effecting that object, than now exists.

Under these circumstances, it would seem to me, that unless you should deem it practicable and expedient, to repeal or modify the Act of the last session, by which the sum of $200,000, was required to be raised for the use of the Treasury, the State Tax for the ensuing year, might be either wholly dispensed with, or so much reduced in amount, as to prevent a further accumulation of unnecessary funds.

It is somewhat unfortunate, that by the postponement of your annual session to so late a period, it became necessary to anticipate legislation, in regard to the State Tax, for so long a time; and I apprehend it will be found inconvenient in future. It is now more than a year, since the Tax Act for the current year was passed; and it was not then foreseen, either that so large a sum would be received into the Treasury from other sources, or that it would be difficult for the Treasurer, under the authority with which he was clothed, to apply its redundant means to the payment of the State debt.

The purchases of stocks which have been made during the year, have been of that class first becoming due.

With the exception of the sum I have named, as payable in 1848, it is not probable, that without some extraordinary and long continued pressure upon the money market, the stock payable on and after 1851, could be purchased under a premium of eight or ten per cent; and sales have been made within the year, at prices considerably above that rate.

It will be perceived, that there has been received during the year, for the claims of the State against the General Government, the sum of $162,398.

Of these claims, $56,754, were for claims arising under the Treaty of Washington, comprehending a variety of items, not allowable under the first appropriations; the sum of $85,928 for military expenditures which were adjusted at the War Department; and $11,716, being the distributive share of the land money belonging to this State. The Treaty claims due the State, have been allowed and paid in full: of the military claims, a balance is still unpaid.

Full and particular accounts of the final adjudication upon these claims at the several departments to which they were referred, with a statement of the specified differences in the settlement of our military accounts, have been furnished me.

These papers, with a particular statement of the items allowed, as also a detailed statement of the "Disputed Territory Fund," which I have also received, will be shortly laid before you.

Of the operations in the Land Office, a detailed statement will be found in the report of the Agent.

That they have been uncommonly active and successful, will sufficiently appear by the large sums they have contributed to the resources of the Treasury, the receipts for the year having exceeded the estimate of the Agent, nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

It is not believed, that any new legislation in regard to our public lands is now called for; in a faithful administration of the laws already provided, the State is receiving a constantly increasing revenue, and it may reasonably be hoped, that with an adherence to the same prudent policy, the time is not distant when it will afford an income, sufficiently large to defray the expenses of our State government.

The appropriations which have been made for the construction or repair of roads, in the vicinity of the State lands, have increased the facilities of travel and transportation, and rendered to those, whose enterprize and labor have been so profitable to the State, as well as to the public generally, a very essential service. The expenditure of the sums which have heretofore been granted for those purposes, has been generally contingent upon the expenditure of like sums by the State of Massachusetts, whose pecuniary interest is greatly promoted by the opening of these important avenues of communication. It is to be regretted, that the expenditure of these grants has been frequently limited for want of the required co-operation.

Several of these roads are in want of immediate repair, and considerable sums will be needed to render those now opened tolerably passable. I trust an appropriation sufficiently large to make the necessary improvement will be made, and that the proper steps to induce the co-operation of Massachusetts will also be adopted.

The Report of the Bank Commissioners, which was made in December last, has been printed, and copies will be herewith laid before you.

The highly important functions which are performed by our Banking Institutions, in all that pertains to the business affairs of the community, will always render an accurate knowledge of their condition and management, a matter of peculiar interest, both to the Legislature and the people.

Intrusted with almost unlimited control over our local currency, and extending their agency into every department of trade, it is the imperative duty of the State government, not only to see that they are subjected to wise and wholesome legislation, but to maintain over them such a supervision, as will ensure a strict compliance with the legal enactments by which they should be governed.

The attention of former Legislatures has been anxiously directed to the accomplishment of these objects, and such guards and restrictions have been imposed, as without impairing their usefulness or efficiency, have been considered sufficient to protect the community from the irregularities and abuses, to which experience has shown they are liable.

The charters of all the Banks in the State will expire by limitation in October of next year; and although the subject will not necessarily require your action at the present session, it may be proper in the meantime, to inquire, how far the operation of existing laws may have shown the necessity of further legislation.

In anticipation of such an inquiry, several suggestions are offered by the Commissioners, which from the experience and observation upon which they are founded, are entitled to respectful consideration. They do not, however, contemplate any considerable innovation upon the present system; nor with the exception of a narrower limit, in the extent of their loans, do they recommend that any material restrictions should be added to those now provided.

And they express their conviction, that the several acts for regulating banks and banking now in force, "though not entirely faultless, are as perfect as those of any State in the Union."

It will be perceived, that the Commissioners again invoke the attention of the Legislature to the continued infraction by some of the banks, of that provision of the law, which limits the amount of their circulation. Neither this, nor any other habitual violation of the law should be countenanced or permitted; if the restriction be unwise or impracticable, the law which imposes it should be repealed or amended; if it be salutary and proper, it should be rigidly enforced.

If one institution is allowed to transcend its legal limits, on the ground either of local necessity or of the undoubted ability of the Bank, it is difficult to conceive how another, no more culpable, but in which the violation may be attended with real danger, can be rebuked or punished. The same privilege should be extended to all, or all required scrupuously to conform to the prescribed limit.

The adoption of some provisions, better calculated than any now in force, to remedy this continued irregularity, and which shall be also applicable to a similar excess in the amount of loans, and the liability of directors, is strongly recommended by the Commissioners, and should receive your careful attention.

It has been frequently urged, that in the annual exhibits of the condition of our Banks, there uniformly appears a much greater disproportion between their paper circulation, and the amount of specie it is intended to represent, than was either contemplated by the law, or is consistent with a sound and prudent policy; and that while this disproportion is suffered to continue, there will be a greater liability to those sudden expansions and contractions in the currency, which have heretofore produced such injurious effects upon the operations of business, and created such frequent changes in the value of property.

However this may be, an inspection of the returns for some years past, has impressed me with the apprehension, that our paper circulation is becoming less and less dependent upon a metalic basis; and that the increasing disparity which these returns exhibit, may well call for legislative consideration.

It will be seen by referring to these returns, that while our banking capital was but little more than half its present amount, and the paper circulation in the same proportion, the specie means in possession of the banks, exceeded by more than two to one, the sum now in their vaults; and even since 1843, while the paper circulation has increased more than 600,000 dollars, the returns show an actual diminution of the coin it represents; and in the report of the present year, there will be found a circulation by a single bank, of eighty thousand dollars, against eight hundred in specie.

It is not to be presumed, that while the present arrangement for the redemption of their bills is adhered to by the banks, it would be regarded as necessary that an amount of specie, bearing any near approximation to their paper circulation, would be required; that the establishment of some moderate limit, beyond which the disproportion referred to should not extend, would seem to me but the dictate of prudent foresight; and in view of the policy, which it is probable will be adopted by the general government, may be absolutely required.

That all the banks are abundantly able to fulfil their obligations, cannot be doubted; in the opinion of the Commissioners, they are not only solvent, but remarkably prosperous, and are represented as doing a safe and profitable business.

The Reports of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Insane Hospital, will be herewith laid before you.

Since the date of the last Reports from that Institution, its late able and accomplished Superintendent has retired from its service, and his place has been supplied by a gentleman, whose high professional and personal character is a sufficient guarantee, that its arduous and responsible duties will be adequately performed. Under his superintendence, the affairs of the institution have beeu judiciously managed; and notwithstanding a considerable reduction which was made in June last, in the charges which had previously been made for the board and attendance of patients, its pecuniary condition is quite as satisfactory as at any former period.

There will be required a small appropriation for the payment of expenses properly chargeable to the State; and in the opinion of the Trustees, the sum of $600 should be also granted, to meet an anticipated deficiency for the coming year, which may grow out of the reduction in the charges before referred to, both of which, I trust, will be made.

It will be observed by reference to the Report of the Trustees, that a very considerable increase in the number of patients has taken place within the year; and that the number of males is now as large as the present capacity of the building will enable it to accommodate; and that unless some of the present occupants should be dismissed, no male patients could be received.

It is estimated, that there are in the State, about six hundred persons, upon whom the dreadful visitation of insanity has fallen; and it may be presumed, that this number will increase in like proportion with the increase of our population; it may therefore be reasonably anticipated, that a much larger number than have heretofore enjoyed the benefit of this Asylum, will seek to participate in its privileges. In order that they may do so, it is indispensably necessary that the building should be enlarged, and that one wing for the accommodation of male patients should be added. It is not anticipated, that a very large sum will be required for this purpose; and in view of the facts above suggested, I entirely concur in the recommendation of the Trustees, that the necessary amount should be granted.

It is desirable, also, that the grounds belonging to the Asylum should be somewhat enlarged; more land for pasturage is greatly needed; and I am advised since the printing of the Report, that an adjacent lot containing about twenty-six acres, lying between the river and the road, and which has always been regarded as a necessary acquisition to the lands of the institution, is now offered at a moderate price. The sum required for this purchase will be $1050, and I recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

While this most excellent institution has been contributing to the relief and comfort of the insane, the humane and liberal provisions, which the bounty of the Legislature has extended to another unfortunate class of our fellow beings, has been silently diffusing its beneficent and salutary influence.

The appropriations for the support and education of the indigent blind, and deaf and dumb, have been sufficient to place at the Asylums at South Boston and Hartford, all the youth of suitable age and capacity, whose parents or friends have applied for the aid of the State. Twenty-four deaf and dumb pupils are now at the Asylum at Hartford, and thirteen blind children are at the Institution at South Boston, all of whom are receiving such an education, as will not only rescue them from mental darkness, and open multiplied sources of occupation and happiness, but which will qualify them to provide for their future support.

In a continued provision for these interesting recipients of the public bounty, you will find the indulgence of a kindly sympathy, entirely consistent with an enlightened an economical public policy.

The quarterly reports of the Inspectors of the State Prison, give us a satisfactory account of the condition of that establishment. A more particular statement of its affairs will be furnished by the report of the Warden, which will be made directly to the Legislature.

The number of convicts in the prison is much below the general average, there being but sixty-six now in confinement; and with the exception of the salaries paid to the officers, the establishment is wholly supported from the avails of their labor. It was anticipated by the Warden, that this aid might be dispensed with; but a series of disappointments beyond his control, have rendered it necessary that the appropriations for this purpose should be used. The reports of the Inspectors are herewith transmitted.

In the annual communication I had the honor to make to the last Legislature, I expressed at considerable length, the views I entertained upon the subject of our common schools.

Lamenting the defects in the practical operation of the present system, which the slightest examination will demonstrate to exist, the attention of the Legislature was earnestly invited to the consideration of measures which might tend to elevate these primary institutions to that high degree of usefulness and efficiency they are entitled to possess.

That no plan, having in view this desirable object, was finally perfected, cannot have arisen from neglect or indifference to this legitimate and important subject of legislative action. Everywhere regarded as the proper objects of governmental care, the encouragement of our public schools should be with us a controlling and paramount obligation; and it would be matter of just and lasting reproach, if, through the apathy or neglect, either of the government or people, they should fail to accomplish the beneficent and patriotic purposes for which they were established.

That they have failed to participate in the general spirit of improvement and reform which is characteristic of the time, is too obvious to be questioned; nor are there wanting those who entertain the belief that a careful examination of their actual condition, will show in some respects a positive deterioration. It is one of the deficiencies of the present system, that no authentic means of affirming or disproving so startling an allegation, are anywhere to be found. The returns annually made to the Secretary of State, contain but meagre and scanty materials upon which to form a reliable opinion; of the abstracts which were formerly made from these returns, the publication has been for some time discontinued; and they are permitted to slumber, undisturbed and disregarded, among the obsolete files which encumber the office.

The observation and enquiries of public spirited individuals, and the evidence of remarkable proficiency in particular localities, occasionally brought to the notice of the community through the public press, are the chief sources of information, as to the condition of our public schools, which now exist; and I respectfully submit, whether it is proper that these imperfect and casual communications upon a subject of such incalculable importance, should longer constitute the sum of information within our reach.

It is not but too probable that a diligent investigation into the operation of the existing system, will to a lamentable extent, verify the apprehensions to which I have alluded; that it will disclose the same melancholy array of incompetent teachers—dilapidated or inconvenient buildings—the same waste or perversion of the public funds—and the same absence of intelligent and active supervision, which have been generally exhibited by similar inquiries in other States.

However this might be, it cannot be doubted that such an investigation would demonstrate the necessity of additional legislation; that it would show in what particular parts of our present system reformation and improvement were most needed, and how far the public mind was prepared to countenance and sustain the innovation proposed; and if conducted by intelligent and competent individuals, would powerfully contribute to awaken the public attention and to strengthen the hands and encourage the hopes of those private individuals, whose commendable exertions have already done so much to advance the cause of popular education.

Various modes to attain this object, with but little inconvenience and expense, could be readily suggested; but none would seem more entirely unobjectionable, than that proposed by the Committee on Education of the last Legislature.

By the establishment of a Board of Commissioners, selected for their peculiar qualifications, either by the Legislature or the Executive, the requisite information could be easily and economically obtained; existing defects would be pointed out and exposed, and the improvements which have been introduced by the liberality and spirit of particular communities, commended to the notice and imitation of all.

And availing themselves of the experience of other States, which have preceded us in this laudable undertaking, the operation of those auxiliary establishments, which have been recently engrafted upon their respective systems, and their adaptation to the wants and capacities of our own, might form a subject of profitable inquiry.

With the information which would be thus obtained, the Legislature would be enabled to adapt its action to the condition and wants of the existing system; and be better qualified to enter upon the consideration of a more permanent and comprehensive plan of educational improvement.

In the amount of money annually devoted to the support of our common schools, it is not believed that we should suffer by a comparison with other States; nor that the improvements required, would add, to any formidable degree, to the pecuniary means we are accustomed to allow them.

In the belief, that by introducing into our system higher elements of order, economy and uniformity, the expenditure of these means may be productive of a greater amount of good, I respectfully commend the inquiry I have suggested, to the consideration of the Legislature.

Under the resolve passed by the last Legislature, for the promotion of Education in the Madawaska settlement upon the St. John, the Agent who had superintended the expenditures of the preceding year, was again appointed to perform the duty.

Having afterwards engaged in other business, which rendered it inconvenient to discharge the duties of the office, he resigned the appointment, and in October last, another Agent was appointed, under whose superintendence a portion of the appropriation has been expended.

There remained an unexpended balance of $700, which, as the Legislature was to convene before it would be needed, it was not deemed advisable to draw from the Treasury.

Unless, therefore, you shall consider it proper to re-appropriate that sum, there will be no means to continue the schools, and the Agency of the Superintendent will be terminated.

The Report of the Agent is herewith communicated.

In communicating the Report of the Adjutant General, I would bespeak your attention to several suggestions connected with the care of the property of the State, at the several arsenals and gun-houses. Much of this property is rapidly falling into decay, and some small appropriations are required to preserve it from entire ruin.

Having upon former occasions expressed the regret with which I had witnessed the subversion of our militia system it is not now my intention, to reiterate to the Legislature, views, which however weighty they have appeared to me, have found so little favor with those to whom they were addressed.

I am aware also, that the increasing aversion which has been manifested by our citizens to the performance of military duty, may have rendered the preservation of an efficient militia, not only difficult, but perhaps impracticable; and that, unless under circumstances of imminent public danger, an attempt to revive it would probably prove unavailing.

It will appear from the report communicated, that under the present law, the militia may be considered as entirely disbanded; the returns which should be made to the Adjutant General, are either wholly omitted, or so imperfect as to be of little value; and in making the annual requisition for our quota of arms from the general government, it is necessary to resort to returns which have been made in former years.

In the annual communications I have made to former Legislatures, I have taken occasion briefly to refer to the several topics of public interest, which were then occupying the public mind.

I have done so with no view, unnecessarily to introduce into their deliberations, the irritation and excitement incident to the discussion of national politics; nor do I now desire to mingle with the local interests which require the care of the present Legislature, the disturbing questions which are properly committed to other hands.

Upon the questions to which I have referred, the public judgment has been deliberately pronounced, and the administration of the general government has passed into hands, charged with the consummation of those measures of public policy, which have constituted the leading topics of popular discussion, and upon which, the opinions of the people have been clearly expressed. My own convictions are unchanged, that in a steady adherence to the line of policy indicated by that expression, the stability of our Institutions, and the solid and enduring prosperity of the whole country, will be most effectually promoted.

But whatever importance may be attached to the adjustment, by the general government, of these disputed questions of domestic policy, the unsettled and threatening aspect of our relations with foreign governments, will at this juncture more strongly arrest the public attention.

The information which has recently reached us, renders it highly probable that with the republic of Mexico hostilities have already commenced; it is sincerely to be lamented that the repeated efforts which have been made to avoid an alternative so much to be deprecated, should have proved unavailing; and that the misguided government of that unhappy country, should have compelled the adoption of measures which must inflict the most serious evils upon its people.

The long pending controversy between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, in relation to their respective rights in the territory of Oregon, seems also to be rapidly approaching its crisis; it is most devoutly to be hoped that it will result in a pacific and honorable settlement.

In the spirit of liberal and honorable compromise, and with a moderation which evinces the strongest desire to bring this agitating question to a speedy termination, the President of the United States has offered a nearly equal division of the territory in dispute.

That a proposition so clearly within our just rights, and which may be regarded as the limit, beyond which, in the united judgment of the country, it would be improper to go, should have been declined by the government of Great Britain, is deeply to be regretted. In the hope which is entertained, that the negotiations between the two governments will be resumed, and the controversy settled upon just and mutually satisfactory terms, I strongly participate.

As it is my purpose to retire from the office, to which the suffrages of my fellow citizens have called me, at the close of the present year, I avail myself of this occasion, to express my grateful acknowledgments for the repeated marks of their confidence and regard, with which I have been honored; and to tender to the Legislature, in the meantime, my ready co-operation in every measure which may be calculated to promote the public good.

H. J. ANDERSON.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
Augusta, May 15, 1846. }

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, May 8.

The SENATE was not in session.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Tibbatts, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill for the benefit of the blind. It appropriates 3000 acres of the public land, to be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of books for the use of the several blind institutions in the country.

Mr. Tibbatts asked that the bill should be considered at this time, but as it contained an appropriation it was requisite that it should be referred to the committee of the whole. It was read twice and referred accordingly.

Mr. Hunter moved that the House go into committee of the whole, and take up the special order, being the bill to retrocede the county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia. Carried.

Mr. Hunter said that the bill now before the committee proposed to recede Alexandria to the State of Virginia, with the assent of this government, of the State of Virginia and of the people of Alexandria.

One or two slight amendments were then adopted, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendments were concurred in and the bill finally passed by a vote of 95 to 66.

A motion was made to reconsider and the House refused.

[On Saturday the Senate was not in session. In the House the business transacted was unimportant.]

MONDAY, May 11.

"War Exists"—A War Message from the President—Fifty thousand Volunteers called for—Ten Millions of Dollars appropriated to carry on the War.

In the SENATE, as soon as the journal had been read, the following message was received from the President of the United States and read:

THE WAR MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The existing state of the relations between the United States and Mexico, renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of Congress. In my message at the commencement of the present session, the state of these relations, the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1845, and the long continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican government on citizens of the U. States in their persons and property, were briefly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were then laid before you were carefully considered, I cannot better express my present convictions of the condition of affairs up to that time, than by referring you to that communication.

The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico, on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this Government to regulate and adjust our boundary and other causes of difference with that power, on such fair and equitable principles as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me in September last to seek the re-opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Every measure adopted on our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired results. In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of the injuries which we have suffered from Mexico, and which have been accumulating during a period of more than twenty years, every expression that could tend to inflame the people of Mexico, or defeat or delay a pacific result, was carefully avoided. An Envoy of the U. States repaired to Mexico with full powers to adjust every existing difference. But though present on the Mexican soil, by agreement between the two governments, invested with full powers and bearing evidence of the most friendly disposition, his mission has been unavailing. The Government not only refused to receive him, or listen to his propositions, but, after a continued series of menaces, have at last invaded our territory, and shed the blood of our fellow citizens on our own soil.

It now becomes my duty to state more in detail the origin, progress, and failure of that mission. In pursuance of the instructions given in September last, an inquiry was made, on the thirteenth of October, in 1845, in the most friendly terms, through our Consul in Mexico, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whether the Mexican government "would receive an Envoy from the U. States, intrusted with full powers to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments;" with the assurance that "should the answer be in the affirmative, such an Envoy would be immediately despatched to Mexico." The Mexican Minister, on the 15th of October, gave an affirmative answer to this inquiry, requesting, at the same time, that our naval force at Vera Cruz might be withdrawn, lest its continued presence might assume the appearance of menace and coercion, pending the negotiations. This force was immediately withdrawn. On the 10th of November, 1845, Mr. John Slidell, of Louisiana, was commissioned by me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States to Mexico, and was intrusted with full powers to adjust both the questions of the Texas boundary and of indemnification to our citizens. The redress of the wrongs of our citizens, naturally and inseparably blended itself with the question of boundary. The settlement of the one question in any correct view of the subject, involves that of the other. I could not, for a moment, entertain the idea that the claims of our much injured and long suffering citizens, many of which had existed for more than twenty years, should be postponed, or separated from the settlement of the boundary question.

Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th of November, and was courteously received by the authorities of that city. But the government of Gen. Herrera was then tottering to its fall. The revolutionary party had seized upon the Texas question to effect or hasten its overthrow. Its determination to restore friendly relations with the U. States, and to receive our Minister to negotiate for the settlement of this question, was violently assailed, and was made the great theme of denunciation against it. The government of Herrera, there is good reason to believe, was sincerely desirous to receive our minister; but it yielded to the storm raised by its enemies, and on the 21st of December refused to accredit Mr. Slidell upon the most frivolous pretexts. These are so fully and ably exposed in the note of Mr. Slidell of the 24th of December last to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, herewith transmitted, that I deem it unnecessary to enter into further detail on this portion of the subject.

Five days after the date of Mr. Slidell's note, General Herrera yielded the government to Gen. Paredes without a struggle; and on the 30th of December resigned the Presidency. This revolution was accomplished solely by the army, the people having taken little part in the contest, and thus the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military leader.

Determined to leave no effort untried to effect an amicable adjustment with Mexico, I directed Mr. Slidell to present his credentials to the government of Gen. Paredes, and ask to be officially received by him. There would have been less ground for taking this step had Gen. Paredes come into power by a regular constitutional succession. In that event his administration would have been considered but a mere constitutional continuance of the government of Gen. Herrera, and the refusal of the latter to receive our minister would have been deemed conclusive, unless an intimation had been given by Gen. Paredes of his desire to reverse the decision of his predecessor.

But the government of Gen. Paredes owes its existence to a military revolution, by which the subsisting constitutional authorities had been subverted. The form of government was entirely changed, as well as all the high functionaries by whom it was administered.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Slidell, in obedience to my direction, addressed a note to the Mexican minister of Foreign relations, under date of the 1st of March last, asking to be received by that government in the diplomatic character to which he had been appointed. This minister, in his reply, under date of the 12th of March, reiterated the arguments of his predecessor, and in terms that may be considered as giving just grounds of offence to the government and people of the United States, denied the application of Mr. Slidell. Nothing, therefore, remained for our envoy but to demand his passports, and return to his own country.

Thus the government of Mexico, though solemnly pledged by official acts in October last, to receive and accredit an American envoy, violated their plighted faith and refused the offer of the peaceful adjustment of our difficulties. Not only was the offer rejected, but the indignity of its rejection was enhanced by the manifest breach of faith in refusing to admit the envoy, who came because they had bound themselves to receive him. Nor can it be said that the offer was fruitless from the want of opportunity of discussing it: our envoy was present on their own soil. Nor can it be ascribed to a want of sufficient powers: our envoy had full power to adjust every question of difference. Nor was there room for complaint that our propositions for settlement were unreasonable: permission was not even given our envoy, to make any proposition whatever. Nor can it be objected that we, on our part, would not listen to any reasonable terms of their suggestion; the Mexican government refused all negotiations, and have made no proposition of any kind.

In my message at the commencement of the present session, I informed you that upon the earnest appeal both of the Congress and Convention of Texes, I had ordered an efficient military force to take a position between the Nueces and the Del Norte. This had become necessary to meet a threatened invasion of Texas by the Mexican forces for which extensive military preparations had been made. The invasion was threatened solely because Texas had determined, in accordance with a solemn resolution of the Congress of the United States, to annex herself to our Union; and, under these circumstances, it was plainly our duty to extend our protection over her citizens and soil.

This force was concentrated at Corpus Christi, and remained there until after I had received such information from Mexico as rendered it probable, if not certain, that the Mexican government would refuse to receive our envoy.

Meantime, Texas, by the final action of our Congress, had become an integral part of our Union. The Congress of Texas by its act of December 19th, 1836, had declared the Rio del Norte to be the boundary of that Republic. Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercised beyond the Nueces. The country between that river and the Del Norte had been represented in the Congress and in convention of Texas, had thus taken part in the act of annexation itself, and is now included within one of our Congressional districts. Our own Congress had, moreover, with great unanimity, by the act approved Dec. 31, 1845, recognized the country beyond the Nueces as a part of our territory, by including it within our own revenue system; and a revenue officer to reside within that district has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It became therefore of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of the country. Accordingly, on the 13th day of January last, instructions were issued to occupy the Del Norte. This river, which is the southwestern boundary of the State of Texas, is an exposed frontier.

From this quarter invasion was threatened; upon it and in its immediate vicinity, in the judgment of high military experience, are the proper stations for the protecting forces of the government. In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to induce this movement. Among these are the facilities afforded by the ports at Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the Del Norte for the reception of supplies by sea, the stronger and more healthful military positions, the convenience for obtaining a ready and abundant supply of provisions, fuel, and forage, and the advantages which are afforded by the Del Norte in forwarding supplies to such posts as may be established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier.

The movement of the troops to the Del Norte was made by the commanding general under positive instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico or her citizens, and to regard the relations between that republic and the United States as peaceful, unless she should declare war, or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war. He was specially directed to protect private property and respect personal rights.

The army moved from Corpus Christi on the 11th of March, and on the 28th of that month arrived on the left bank of the Del Norte, opposite Matamoras, where it encamped on a commanding position, which has since been strengthened by the erection of field works. A depot has also been established at Point Isabel, near the Brazos Santiago, thirty miles in rear of the encampment. The selection of his position was necessarily confided to the judgment of the general in command.

The Mexican forces at Matamoras assumed a belligerent attitude, and on the 12th of April, General Ampadia, then in command, notified general Taylor to break up his camp within 24 hours, and to retire beyond the Nueces river, and in the event of his failure to comply with these demands, announced that arms, and arms alone must decide the question.

But no open act of hostility was committed until the twenty-fourth of April. On that day, General Arista, who had succeeded to the command of the Mexican forces, communicated to Gen. Taylor that "he considered hostilities commenced and should prosecute them." A party of dragoons of sixty-three men and officers were on the same day despatched from the American camp up the Rio del Norte, on its left bank to ascertain whether the Mexican troops had crossed, or were preparing to cross the river, "became engaged with a large body of these troops, and after a short affray, in which some sixteen were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender."

The grievous wrongs perpetrated by Mexico upon our citizens throughout a long period of years, remain unredressed; and solemn treaties, pledging her public faith for this redress, have been disregarded. A government either unable or unwilling to enforce the execution of its treaties, fails to perform one of its plainest duties.

Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both nations; but our merchants have been deterred from prosecuting it by the system of outrage and extortion which the Mexican authorities have pursued against them, while their appeals through their own government for indemnity, have been made in vain. Our forbearance has gone to such an extreme, as to be mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigor in repelling the insults and redressing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we are now involved.

Instead of this, however, we have been exerting our best efforts to propitiate her good will. Upon the pretext that Texas, a nation as independent as herself, thought proper to unite her destinies with our own, she has effected to believe that we have severed her rightful territory, and, in official proclamations and manifestoes, has repeatedly threatened to make war upon us for the purpose of re-conquering Texas. In the mean time, we have tried every effort at reconciliation.

The cup of forbearance had been exhausted even before the recent information from the frontier of the Del Norte. But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and shed American blood upon American soil. She has proclaimed that hostilities have commenced, and that the two nations are at war.

As war exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism, to vindicate with decision, the rights, and the interests of our country.

Anticipating the possibility of a crisis like that which has arrived, instructions were given in August last, 'as a precautionary measure against invasion or threatened invasion, authorizing Gen. Taylor, if the emergency required to accept volunteers, not from Texas only, but from the states of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky; and corresponding letters were addressed to the Governors of those States. These instructions were repeated; and in January last, soon after the incorporation of "Texas into our Union of States," Gen. Taylor was further "authorized by the President to make a requisition upon the executive of that State for such of its militia force as may be needed to repel invasion or to secure the country against apprehended invasion." On the 2d of March, he was again reminded, "in the event of the approach of any considerable Mexican force, promptly and efficiently to use the authority with which he was clothed, to call to him such auxiliary force as he might need."—War actually existing, and our territory having been invaded, Gen. Taylor, pursuant to authority vested in him by my direction, has called on the Governor of Texas for four regiments of State troops—two to be mounted and two to serve on foot; and on the Gov. of Louisiana for four regiments of infantry, to be sent to him as soon as practicable.

In further vindication of our rights and defence of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress to recognise the existence of the war, and place at the disposal of the Executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hastening the restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that authority should be given to call into public service a large body of volunteers, to serve for not less than six or twelve months, unless sooner discharged. A volunteer force is, beyond question, more efficient than any other description of citizen soldiers; and it is not to be doubted that a number far beyond that required, would readily rush to the field upon the call of their country. I further recommend that a liberal provision be made for sustaining our entire military force, and furnishing it with supplies and munitions of war.

The most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and overpowering force, are recommended to Congress as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination.

In making these recommendations, I deem it proper to declare that it is my anxious desire not only to terminate hostilities speedily, but all matters in dispute between this government and Mexico to an early and amicable adjustment; and in this view I shall be prepared to renew negotiations whenever Mexico shall be ready to receive propositions, or to make propositions of her own.

I transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence between our envoy to Mexico, and the Mexican minister for foreign affairs; and so much of the correspondence between that envoy and the Secretary of State, and between the Secretary of War and the General in command on the Del Norte, as are necessary to a full understanding of the subject. JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, May 11, 1846.

Mr. Sevier moved that the message and accompanying documents be referred to the committee on foreign relations, and printed, and that the committee have leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

Mr. Davis called for the reading of the documents.

Mr. Speight moved to print 20,000 extra copies.

Mr. Calhoun objected to printing an extra number.

Mr. Allen argued in favor of the printing. The people would be anxious to have all the facts laid before them, and their curiosity should be gratified. The Senator from Miss. had said that the President asked for no declaration of war, but he omitted to notice the important fact which the President had communicated, *that war already exists*. Mr. A. asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to print an extra number.

Mr. Calhoun pointed out the distinction between a state of war and a state of hostilities. According to the Constitution, war could not exist without action on the part of Congress. The President may repel invasion, but cannot make war without the advice of Congress.

Mr. Benton proposed to modify the resolution of Mr. Sevier, so as to refer so much of the message and documents as related to troops and supplies, to the Military Committee, and so much as related to the existing relations between the two countries, to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

After an interesting debate, in which Messrs. Calhoun, Crittenden, J. M. Clayton, Cass, Allen, Morehead, and others took part, the resolution was modified as suggested by Mr. Benton and adopted.

The motion to print 20,000 extra copies was then agreed to.

The bill from the House to increase the rank and file of the army was slightly amended and passed, and a motion made to reconsider the vote, pending which the Senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

In the House the President's Message was read. Much excitement prevailed.

Mr. Haralson moved to lay the message and documents on the table and order them to be printed.

Mr. G. Davis and Mr. Schenck called for the reading of the documents, or a part of them, especially the letters from Gen. Taylor to the Department.

Mr. Haralson demanded the previous question on his motion to lay on the table and print.

A point of order was raised.

Mr. Haralson said he intended to follow the motion with a proposition to furnish men and money.

The motion then prevailed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill reported in the early part of the session, to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers.

Mr. Brinckerhoff offered a resolution to terminate the debate in two hours, which was agreed to.

After the rejection of a greater number of motions to amend, the two first sections of the bill were stricken out, on motion of Boyd, of Ky., and the following adopted.

Whereas by the acts of the Republic of Mex-

ico, a state of war exists between the United States and that Republic,

Be it enacted, &c., with a view to the successful prosecution of this war, the President of the U. S. be authorized to employ the land and naval forces of the U. S., and accept the services of volunteers to a number not exceeding fifty thousand.

Sec. 2d, That the sum of ten millions of dollars be put at the President's disposal for this purpose.

Some other amendments were made when the bill was reported.

The amendment to raise the money and men passed by a vote of 123 to 67, and the bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 174 to 14.

TUESDAY, May 12.

The SENATE is the theatre of excitement to-day.

The HOUSE bill for the "prosecution of the war existing between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," after passing that body by a vote of 174 to 14, went to the Senate this morning.

The bill was read twice, and Mr. Allen moved that the previous orders be postponed until to-morrow for the purpose of taking it up for immediate action.

Mr. Calhoun said he desired time—to examine his own mind and time to examine the question. He wished to satisfy himself as to the fact of a declaration of war being in the bill from the House.

Mr. Allen opposed any delay in acting upon the bill. Forty-eight hours delay might be productive of the greatest mischief.

Mr. Mangum was willing to vote ten millions of money and fifty thousand volunteers, and to do this in thirty minutes, but he could not consent that a bill should pass declaring war, and this was done in the bill which had been received from the House.

Mr. J. M. Clayton urged the same consideration on the majority and exhorted unanimity of action which could easily be accomplished. There were no objections to the bill except in one or two particulars. If there was any desire to obtain unanimity of action, it could be obtained, and upon a solemn question like this he regarded unanimity as most desirable.

Mr. Calhoun said he had no feeling whatever upon this subject. The rule of his life had been to act promptly, and with due regard to the duty he owed to his own sense of right and justice. He desired time and he desired that there should be a hearty concurrence in all that was done.

It was as much impossible for him to vote for the bill before the Senate, *as it would be for him to plunge a dagger into his own bosom, and much more so. He would not agree to make war upon the constitution by making war upon Mexico.* He would vote neither for the bill nor against it. He desired time to examine it.

Mr. J. M. Clayton moved to refer the bill to the military committee. The motion was lost—ayes 20, noes 26. Mr. Calhoun was the only Democrat who voted in the affirmative.

[The military committee through Mr. Benton, had previously signified their intention of moving amendments to meet objections urged against the bill. It was not their design, however, to interfere with the political character of the bill, but they were prepared to move amendments to its details.]

Mr. J. M. Clayton moved to strike out the words "for the prosecution of war" and insert "to repel invasion."

Mr. Calhoun defended the amendment and declared that war did not exist constitutionally.

Mr. Houston opposed the amendment and asserted that war did exist. He regarded the war as a continuation of that which has been going on between Mexico and Texas for ten years past. War in his opinion actually existed.

Mr. Archer said he thought that Mexico had done enough to warrant a declaration of war, but he was not prepared to vote for it until farther advices, as his opinion was governed to some extent by the judgment of others.

Mr. Cass said the remarks of the Senator from Texas showed that there was war, and he could not see how any one could doubt its existence. He would not discuss the question of boundary whether the Rio del Norte was or was not the boundary. It was enough that the soil possessed by us had been invaded. This was good cause of war with him and he was ready to carry war into the heart of the enemy's camp and country.

Mr. Berrien continued the debate, making a brilliant constitutional argument upon the war power, and the difference between war and hostilities.

The debate was continued by Mr. Clayton against declaring war, and by Mr. Westcott in favor of the bill. Mr. W. was ready to declare war at once, and to vote for any war measure.

Mr. Crittenden said he was in favor of expeditious action. He trusted and believed that the next news from the frontier would find the Mexicans driven from the Rio del Norte and Matamoras in possession of the American army; but it was necessary to act without delay, and he was ready to vote for all necessary means to prosecute hostilities against the Mexican Government. He was for terminating the war at the earliest moment by carrying the sword in one hand and the message of peace in the other. He was for marching right into Mexico, proffering peace all the time, and holding out the olive branch after every blow. If the war was not ended in three months, other nations might become involved in it.

Mr. Calhoun said *he was amazed, he was in wonder, he was in deep alarm* at the precipitancy of action upon a question like this. One day only was asked to read the documents and it was refused, and that, too, when the supplies would be voted without this disguised and undignified manner of declaring war.

The question was then taken on Mr. Clayton's amendment and it was rejected, ayes 20, noes, 25.

Mr. Crittenden moved to insert the word "hostilities" instead of "war." Lost, ayes 20, noes 26.

[Debate still going on at 5 1-2 P. M.]

LATER. By telegraph we learn from our Philadelphia correspondent that the Senate yesterday passed the bill from the House; yeas 50, nays 2.—Some amendments were made, but they were of no great importance.

The Telegraphic correspondent of Gilpin's Exchange News Room, says:

"A motion to strike out the preamble was rejected. The amendment of the Senate would be concurred in by the House, and the bill doubtless passed that body last night."

In the HOUSE, the bill to raise and equip a company of sappers and miners, after some debate, was passed.

The Military Academy bill came up, and a debate took place in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, made a vehement assault on the institution—declaring that it was time to abolish it—that it gave us no soldiers—that it educated men at the public expense, few of whom went into the public service—that it was a poor-house for the poor relations of members of Congress—that few of the graduates of the institution ever went into the service, and among them a competent officer could scarcely be found—many of them were "waiting orders" and always would be, for they were unfit for service.

The House, in expectation that the Senate would pass the war bill with amendments, took a recess till 7 1-2 o'clock this evening.

DROWNED HERSELF. We learn that Mrs. Sutherland, of St. Stephen, jumped off a wharf on Saturday night last, and was drowned. The body was seen floating down the river by a captain of a vessel, and was picked up. We understand that her husband locked the door that night and put the key under his head, thinking, probably by her actions, that she was not in her right mind; but in the night, when she found him sleeping, she took the key from under his pillow, unlocked the door, and "unanointed and unannealed," plunged herself into the river. [Calais Journal.

DEATH OF REV. MR. TORREY. The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia North American announces the death of Rev. Charles Torrey, in the Maryland Penitentiary. He died on the 9th inst. about 3 o'clock, P. M. This event has been anticipated for some weeks. The remains are to brought to New England.

THE WAR BEGUN!

General Taylor Surrounded. More American Soldiers Killed and Taken Prisoners. Requisition for Troops.

What the common sense of every man in the country, except our Government, has long foreseen, has now arrived. The force under Gen. Taylor is surrounded by a Mexican army, numbering four to one, and in imminent danger of defeat, if not capture. From the account below, received yesterday morning, in an extra from the N. Y. Herald, it appears that the Mexicans have outwitted our own officers, and have so far shown decidedly the best generalship. We have no doubt that Gen. Taylor will give a good account of himself, and that strong relief will *now* be sent to him; but what the volunteers may be able to do, is not so clear. Matters must be done in too much haste to be done right at first. We shall have additional news by this evening's mail, which we shall give, in a postscript.

[Boston Star.

The important news which we published yesterday from the Rio Grande, of the crossing of two thousand Mexicans to intercept General Taylor and cut off his supplies, is all confirmed. More American blood has been shed—and war has begun in earnest.

We have just received, by Electric Telegraph from Philadelphia, the following important and disastrous news:

The Galveston News Extra, of April 30th, contains the following intelligence:

On the 23d ult., 2000 Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande, about twenty miles above General Taylor's camp. Two companies of cavalry, 63 men each, commanded by Captains Thornton and Hardee, were sent to reconnoitre, the next morning. They fell into an ambush, when Lt. Cairn and 13 men were killed. Capt. Thornton reported missing, and Capt. Hardee and 46 men taken prisoners.

A wounded man, sent in by the Mexicans, made this report. These Mexicans were commanded by Canales and Carabajal.

After the flight, the Mexicans were reinforced and General Taylor's position is entirely surrounded, cutting off all communication with Pt. Isabel, at which place is the train, and all the stores of the army.

Gen. T. not having over ten days' provisions, the entrenchments at Point Isabel are not half finished; and, to defend them, there is but 90 artillery, 20 dragoons, and about 40 teamsters, citizens and laborers.

A call was made on Governor Henderson, of Texas, by Gen. Taylor, for 40 companies of riflemen, 60 men each, 20 companies to be mounted, and to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, and the foot companies at Galveston.

Gen. Taylor has also called upon the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, for 8000 troops.

General Taylor's works opposite Mattamoras would be completed by the 28th, at which time the fire would be opened on the city.

The Mexican force is 8000, well equipped and with an excellent park of artillery.

The Governor has issued his requisition for 2500 volunteers, and they were all ready in the streets, on the morning of the 2d, actively preparing for departing. They expected to leave the next day. The Louisiana Legislature has appropriated $100,000 for the service. The city of New Orleans was in a great state of excitement—drums and flags, parading through the streets calling for volunteers.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received New Orleans papers, and extract from the Delta extra, the following additional to the above:

The steamer Augusta was to have left the Brazos Santiago on Monday night for New Orleans with Gen. Taylor's call on the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama for 8000 troops. Should immediate relief not be sent to Point Isabel, it will most probably fall into the power of the enemy with all the army stores and the destruction of the whole army may follow.

Gen. Taylor's works in front of Matamoras would be completed on the morning of the 28th, at which time it was expected the fire would be opened on the city. Troops should not await the call of the governor, as it will be a week before it can reach this place, but hurry to the relief of Point Isabel, as by saving that place only will we have it in our power to render the army timely assistance. Texans! you have now at last a glorious opportunity of retaliating on these perfidious Mexicans the many injuries they have done you, and of carrying that war into the heart of their own country, the cruelties of which they have so often made you feel.

We are indebted for the above to Mr. Benj. S. Grayson, who has just returned by the Monmouth. He informs us that Capt. Catlett left the army on Sunday night, with a Mexican guide, and passing down the river reached Point Isabel on Monday morning with General Taylor's despatches to the Governor of Texas. The Monmouth was unable to leave until Monday night, in consequence of having to discharge, and take in provisions to be sent into Corpus Christi for the volunteers as fast as they arrive. These were left at St. Joseph's where the White Wing is now taking them to their destination.

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Gen. Memucan Hunt will leave this city late this evening by way of Velasco and Victoria, to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, preparatory to marching for the relief of General Taylor.

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To Arms! Texans, to Arms!

The U. S. Army under Gen. Taylor, is surrounded by the Mexican enemy on Texan soil. Gen. Taylor has called upon Texas for 2400 troops—let Galveston show to the world that they are always ready for the defence of their country—let them display the same spirit and alacrity that they did in 1842.

Head Quarters, Galveston Volunteer Battalion, April 30, 1846.

ORDERS. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the companies composing the Galveston Volunteer Battalion, are requested to meet for consultation at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Galveston Artillery Armory, at Mr. Crawford's store. The country needs our services! no time should be lost in immediately organizing the several corps of this battalion. The commandant of the battalion has the fullest confidence in the patriotism and zeal of the citizen soldiers of Galveston! He is sure they will not falter nor hesitate in this emergency! They have always desired an opportunity of showing their prowess to their Mexican enemies! That opportunity has now arrived! It is expected the young men of Galveston will immediately rally as volunteers, nor wait for their services to be required by draft.

A Rendezvous will be immediately opened for volunteers to increase the ranks of each of the volunteer corps of the city, and also to organize an additional company of Infantry or Riflemen. A prompt attendance of the officers is expected at the time and place appointed. By order of

C. G. BRYANT, Major Cammanding
Galveston Volunteer Battalion.

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If 150 or 200 men, with the proper officers can be raised by to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, they will be supplied with arms and accoutrements, and will take passage on board the steamer Monmouth, now bound for Point Isabel.

N. KINGSBURY, Lieut. U. S. Army.

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ADDITIONAL. The following is the letter of Capt. Catlett, sent by Gen. Taylor to the Governor of Texas, with a requisition for troops.—It gives a succinct statement of affairs in the Rio Grande:

Letter of Captain Catlett to the People of Galveston.

On Board Steamer Monmouth,
Off St. Josephs, April 28, 1846.

Gentlemen:—I am the bearer of a communication from Gen. Taylor to Gov. Henderson, requesting to be *immediately* reinforced by twenty companies of foot Riflemen. My destination is Victoria, and thence to Austin. I was instructed by the General to send an express from the former place by land to your city with communications to Lieut. Kingsbury, and at the same time to spread the information through the country. But it having been left discretionary with me, and the Monmouth being available, I have determined to send the communications by her, and also to write to you, in order to facilitate as much as possible the sending on of troops. Gen. Taylor is in a very precarious situation at Matamoras, and an attack is feared on the post at Point Isabel. I believe a reinforcement of two hundred men would save that place. This is vastly inportant, as a large amount of commissariat and ordnance stores are deposited there, and, if that place should fall, Gen. Taylor will be left without resources of any kind.

I was instructed by Gen. Taylor to send out from Victoria expresses in such directions as I might deem most advisable, so as to have all the men possible on their march to his relief without awaiting the orders of the Govenor.—You will have it in your power to send to the Lower Brazos, Houston and Montgomery, sooner than an express can go from Victoria. I therefore leave that to you, knowing that it will be promptly attended to. I shall send to Matagorda, Texana, Richmond and San Felipe. If you have an opportunity, please send to Washington. I shall send there from La Grange.

The place of rendezvous for the foot company is suggested by the General at Galveston; that of the mounted men at Corpus Christi; at which place there will be provisions and forage. No party less than 400 should think of going through on the direct road to Matamoras, as there is a large force of Mexicans on the Aroyo Colorado, for the purpose of cutting off reinforcements in that direction. Small parties can cross from Corpus Christi on to Padre's Island. Arrangements are made for crossing from the lower point of the Island to Point Isabel.

If two hundred men could be raised even temporarily at Galveston, I am decidedly of opinion it would be better to send them forthwith by the Monmouth—the security of Point Isabel is of the last importance.

From the best information we could obtain, the force of the Mexicans is set down at seven thousand certain, and reports go as high as twelve thousand.

All communication is now cut off between the camp and Point Isabel, except by running the gauntlet. I came out in the night of the 26th with a guide, and was prowling all night through chapparral, swamps and lakes.

Capt. Baker will be able to give you all the particulars of what has happened, the situation of Point Isabel, &c. &c.

The old General is as cool as a cucumber, and has so strengthened his position, that I am of opinion nothing can move him but starvation,

In haste, your obedient servant,

W. G. CATLETT.

Messsrs. Williams and others.

N. B.—A propeller has left for New Orleans with a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana for troops also. I have thought a steamer might be leaving Galveston immediately for New Orleans, and for fear the propeller should be detained, would it not be well to state the facts to the Governor, that the troops might be in readiness by the arrival of the propeller; there is no mistake as to the order, the captain will explain. Yours, &c., W. G. C.

—

The New Orleans Picayune publishes the following proclamation, which is said to have been distributed in the American camp:—

The Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army, to the English and Irish under the orders of the American General Taylor:

Know ye—That the government of the United States in committing repeated acts of barbarous aggression against the magnanimous Mexican nation; that the government which exists under the "flag of the stars" is unworthy of the designation of Christian. Recollect that you were born in Great-Britain; that the American government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to a rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs, President Polk boldly manifesting a desire to take possession of Oregon, as he has already done of Texas. Now, then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guarantee to you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until your arrival in the beautiful capital of Mexico.

Germans, French, Poles, and individuals of other nations! Separate yourselves from the Yankees, and do not contribute to defend a robbery and usurpation which, be assured, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with the utmost indignation. Come, therefore, and array yourselves under the tri-colored flag, in the confidence that the God of Armies protects it, and that it will protect you equally with the English.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

FRANCISCO R. MORENO,
Adjt. of Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, upon the road to Matamoras,
April 2, 1846.

—

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date this day, that "by the Act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States:"

Now, therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern; and I do especially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto. And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means under the blessing of Divine Providence of abridging its calamaties, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authority for attaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the U. States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the City of Washington, this thirteenth [L. S.] day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and of the independence of the United States the seventieth.

By the President, JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

—

[From the N. Y. Express by Magnetic Telegraph.]

Later from Galveston—Volunteers on the Way.

By the New Orleans Tropic, of the 7th, we have Galveston dates to the 2d, by the Telegraph, at that port. She left Galveston on Sunday, the 3d inst., at noon.

At near four P. M. the steamship New York was in sight, about 50 miles from Galveston, on her way to Point Isabel.

The Civilian of the 2d says, "We understand the United States Schr. Flirt was endeavoring to get over the bar into Brazos St. Jago, in order to co-operate more effectually in the defence of the depot, and position at the mouth of the river."

"Capt. Sympton, of the Alert, was assisting in the object, having taken off some of the Flirt's guns in order to reduce her depth of water."

"The steamer Monmouth left Friday. She is the first vessel for Brazos St. Jago, with a number of volunteers for the Army under Gen. Taylor. The short time of her stay was not sufficient for many who desired to go to get ready, but others will doubtless soon follow."

"Gen. Johnson has just reached town. He is a soldier in whom our citizens have confidence as a leader, and can doubtless raise a company or two in Galveston.

"I doubt not a general and immediate turn out of the hardy and experienced citizen soldiers of western Texas to be followed by the whole state as rapidly as the occasion which demands their services shall become known."

"Gen. Taylor has not cried wolf until he has seen the animal; and those who go need not fear disappointment in finding the wily beast, as ample opportunity will doubtless present itself to those who desire to do so, on the other side of the Rio Grande, if not on this."

Among the thousand rumors from Washington, one is that Gen. Scott has been ordered to take command of the army in Texas.

THE MAINE FARMER.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1846.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Scarcely had the ink of our last number become dry, when the news of actual war and bloodshed on the Mexican Frontier came upon us.

Our Congress have recognized the existence of war, not *declared it.* What else could they do? They virtually declared it when they took the vote to admit Texas to the Union. She was then in actual war with Mexico. We took her with all her liabilities and incumbrances. Of course we espoused her quarrels, and made ourselves part and parcel of the war then. Houston told them so in the Senate the other day, and he is right, and all we can do now is to fight it out. It is not very likely that Mexico is to fight us alone and single handed: in all probability she receives aid and succor from other powers, and probably, if the sovereignties of Europe see that we are like to conquer her, and annex the whole of her to the Union, they will step in to her rescue.

They are already jealous of our growing power. They have more than once hinted that we were enlarging the "borders of our phylacteries" a little too strong, and they will not be likely to sit quietly and see us *swallow* the whole of the American Continent without having "a finger in *that* pie" too. We had hoped that we should remain at peace with the world—that neither strife nor bloodshed would again be heard in our land, and that our citizens, from the highest to the lowest, from the least to the greatest, would enjoy the blessings which peace always brings. We have flourished for the last thirty years beyond all precedent, and the last thirty years have been years of national peace. True, we have had our private political and commercial *ups* and *downs*, but these are nothing more than the common fluctuations of life—mere *qualms* in the body politic, which like the natural body cannot be expected to enjoy perpetual and uninterrupted good health. But now we must expect the bruisings and batterings of a bloody war with all its attendant evils. Domestic trade deranged, foreign commerce destroyed, our treasury drained of millions, our citizens murdered: and all for what? Aye, for what? Is it for glory? Which is the best, the glory of peace, with prosperity, abundance and happiness clustering around it, or the glory of conquest, with the trappings of misery hanging about it, with wailings of widows and orphans greeting its footsteps, and a crowd of invalid pensioners supplicating an exhausted treasury in its train? Dont accuse us of want of patriotism in these remarks. He is the best patriot who would nurture his country in peace and the arts of peace. Dont accuse us of being political in these remarks, or leaning to this or that party; all parties are sinners more or less in this thing, for had they all united in peaceful measures, peace would have continued. Even now, if the olive branch could be extended without a sword and a spear being concealed in its branches, Mexico—barbarous and ignorant as she is, will accept it.

CHINESE YANKEES. Dr. McGowan, the Secretary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, is sanguine in the idea that Oregon will be in part settled by Chinese, as soon as facilities are opened for their emigration. We think they would make very good Yankees by a very little training.

A PROPHET HAS NO HONOR IN HIS OWN COUNTRY. James G. McDaniel was committed, a few weeks ago to the House of Correction, in Portland, because "he told fortunes." Poor fellow! We suppose if he had told misfortunes, they would have let him run.

"Imperial Cesar, dead and turned to clay,
Might fill a crack to keep the cold away."

An exchange paper mentions as an incidence of comfort to glory seekers, that a vessel recently arrived at Hull, England, navigated by a man, his wife and four daughters, laden with bones raked from the battle fields of Napoleon, to be sold by the bushel for manure to *grow turnips*.

Legislature of Maine.

WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1846.

SENATE. The members elect were called to order by Mr. Hastings of Washington, and Mr. Allen of York called to the chair. After the oath of office was administered, Stephen H. Chase of Oxford was elected President. Daniel T. Pike was chosen Secretary; Charles C. Harmon, assistant Sec.; B. F. Cutter, Messenger; Smith Libbey, assistant Mess.; Rev. J. H. Ingraham, Chaplain.

HOUSE. Convention was called to order by Hon. Atwood Levansellar of Thomaston, and Mr. Holman of Dixfield called to the chair. After the oath of office was administered to them, Samuel Belcher was chosen Clerk; Ebenezer Knowlton, Speaker; Philip Phillips, Messenger; Nathaniel Patterson, assistant Clerk.

THURSDAY, May 14.

SENATE. The resignation of the Hon. Mr. Ham, Senator from York, was received and referred to the committee on senatorial votes.

Mr. Ingraham accepted the office of chaplain.

The senatorial votes committee made a report, which was accepted.

Senate then went into convention with the House for filling vacancies in the several senatorial districts.

HOUSE. The Speaker announced the monitors and standing committees, after which the house went into convention with the Senate, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the several Senatorial Districts, which were filled as follows:—

To supply the place occasioned by resignation of L. J. Ham of York, B. F. Mason. 2d District—David Dunn, Alpheus Holden, R. Porter. 3d District—Joseph Berry, Henry Barnes, S. W. Jackson, Thomas Gove. 11th District—J. S. Monroe. 12th District—R. K. J. Porter, J. Barrett. 13th District—Lemuel Bursley, Jr.

FRIDAY, May 15.

SENATE. Met according to adjournment. Prayer by the chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Perry, ordered, that Messrs. Perry, Hastings, and R. K. J. Porter, be a committee, with such as the House may join, to inquire into the proper rates of Printing, and to engage some suitable person to transact that business at such rates.

The committee on Gubernatorial Votes, reported as follows—whole number of votes, 67,405: H. J. Anderson has 34,711; Freeman H. Morse has 26,341; Samuel Fessenden has 5,897; all others 486. H. J. Anderson having received 2,017 votes more than all others, is constitutionally elected.

Report was accepted and sent down to the House for concurrence.

The Senate then went into Convention for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect.

HOUSE. Order from the Senate appointing a committee to inform Gov. Anderson of his election, was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Levanseller, Treat, Otis, Stuart, Getchell, Edgecomb, and Chase, were appointed on the part of the House.

Message from the Senate, proposing a convention of both branches, forthwith, for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect, and the House concurred.

IN CONVENTION. Mr. Dunn of the Senate was charged with a message to the Governor, and informing him that the two Houses had assembled in convention and were prepared to administer the oath of office. Gov. Anderson then came in, attended by the council of 1845 and Sec. of State, and the oaths were administered by the President of the Senate.

SATURDAY, May 16.

SENATE. On motion of Mr Skillin, a message was sent to the House, proposing a Convention of both boards at the Representatives Hall, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing seven councillors.

Order introduced by Mr. Bronson that the several clerks of the counties make immediate returns to the Sec'y of State, for the use of the Legislature, relative to proceedings in the courts of their respective counties, since the first day of August, 1841, under the 30th chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning innholders, retailers, &c. of ardent spirits, as follows, viz: the number of indictments, trials, convictions, acquitals, and the amount of fines collected.

IN CONVENTION. The committee appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Councilors, reported that Samuel Mildram, of York, Wm. Dunn, of Cumberland, Thomas Simmons, of Lincoln, Samuel H. Talbot, of Washington, Stillman Howard, of Kennebec, Franklin Smith, of Somerset, and Charles Stetson, of Penobscot, were elected.

The Committee appointed to receive and count the votes for Secretary of State, reported whole number of votes, 167. Ezra B. French had 107. Nathan Cummings had 54, and Mr. French was declared elected. The Convention then separated.

MONDAY, May 18.

IN SENATE. The President announced the Standing Committees.

On motion of Mr. Perry, Ordered, That Messrs. Perry, Redington and Monroe, be a Committee, with such as the House may join, to prepare Joint Rules and orders for the use of both branches during the present session.

Mr. Allen introduced an order proposing that the Committee on the judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the 161st chap. of the Statutes of the State.

Mr. Dunn moved as an amendment the words "or altering," after which the order passed.

Petition of Calvin Bridgham and wife, for an alteration as to the descent of their property.

HOUSE. A great number of petitions were received. A communication was received from the State Treasurer, transmitting his annual report, which was read and referred in concurrence—the Committee on the part of the House consisting of the members of the standing committee on Finance, with the exception of Mr. Levensaller, of Thomaston, instead of Mr. Batchelder, of Belmont.

On motion of Mr. Gould, of Wilton, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty imposed by law on the commission of Justice of the Peace.

WAR ITEMS.

PROTECTION FOR THE VOLUNTEERS. The bill protecting the persons and property of all those now enrolling themselves for the reinforcement of General Taylor's troops on the Rio Grande, passed both houses yesterday and was afterwards signed by the Governor.

The bill provides that volunteers leaving shall not be arrested for debt. A Mr. Kelly said in debate that he was informed that applications had been made for the arrest of three officers who had volunteered their own service and raised men to join them. [N. O. Pic.

The Picayune of May 7th says: The ranks of the volunteer companies were filling up but slowly, last evening there were seven full companies mustered and only waiting to be equipped and ordered to march.

We learn that the schooner Augusta sailed from the Barracks to-day with troops, and that the Galveston, which sails this afternoon will also carry a number of companies. We learn from the clerk of the steamboat Montmorency from St. Louis, that a battalion of U. S. troops from different barracks, numbering about 500 were to start on board steamboat Brilliant and be expected to-day or to-morrow.

Leander at the Rio Grande. A letter from Charleston gives the following account of the causes that led to the capture of Lieut. Deas.

"It appears that Lieut. Deas was officer of the day, and it was customary for the American Band to perform the national airs, when the "Star Spangled Banner" was lowered in the evening. This concert of sweet sounds attracted the attention of the Mexicans on the opposite side, and crowds assembled on the banks of the river to listen to the strains of music, among them were many ladies. Lieut. Deas became enamored with a certain Mexican beauty, and signs and tokens of affection passed between them; on that same evening, like another Leander, he plunged into the *Mexican Hellespont* after his heroine, and no sooner had he landed on the other side than he was secured as a prisoner. Love, and not valor or friendship, prompted him to swim across the river."

We learn that the Insurance Offices in Baltimore issue their policies with the war risk, and that many sailors have refused, in the present aspect of affairs, to go to sea, in the merchant service, apprehensive of being captured by privateers and buccaniers under the Mexican flag.

[Baltimore Pat.

We perceive that the insurance offices of N. Orleans have added the war clause to their policies. The war risks are asked upon all vessels going hence. [N. O. Pic.

Five hundred dollars a day for steamboats. The following paragraph is from the Delta of the 7th: In consequence of the volunteers not having been ready to start on Tuesday, on board the steamship Galveston, which has been chartered to convey them to point Isabel, she receives demurrage at the rate of $500 per day from Tuesday evening last.

Printers and Patriotism. As usual, our craftsmen have been prompt in volunteering for the defence of the country. Out of a body of less than 200, nearly fifty have already dropped the "composing stick," and shouldered the musket. [N. O. Tropic.

[Printers make the best of soldiers, being used to the "shooting stick."]

Washington, May 11. Gen. Worth has been confirmed in his command as Brigadier General, and leaves for the camp in the morning, and will probably take charge of the auxiliary troops going to the aid of Gen. Taylor. Large sums of money were to-day placed in the control of the proper officers, and energetic means will be exerted for the active prosecution of the war.

The Philadelphia Gazette says: We understand Messrs. Savery & Co., iron founders of this city, have received an order from government, to supply at once one hundred tons of cannon balls.

Movement at the navy yard, Brooklyn. The sloop of war Dale is in sailing trim and ready to receive her officers. Besides the Dale, there are at Brooklyn the Preble, the Boston, the Macedonian, the Relief and the Lexington. The Sabine and Albany are on the stocks. The Albany can be launched in two weeks—the Sabine is in a bad condition, and workmen are busy upon her. The North Carolina is somewhat defective, and unfit for a cruise.

BOSTON MARKET, May 16.

Flour.—Common brands Genesee, $5. Southerly wind will bring in a supply, until then prices will show no criterion of what the value will be afterwards. Stocks of Ohio, light, price about $4,75; Southern, $4,75 @ $4,87 ℔ bbl.

Grain.—Sales have been made of yellow flat corn at 70 @ 71c; white at 69 @ 70c ℔ bushel. Sales of Southern oats at 45 @ 47c ℔ bushel, cash. White beans are sold at $1,62 $1,75 per bushel, cash.

Wool.—American Full Blood,	38 @ 42
¾	37 @ 00
½	33 @ 00
¼	29 @ 31
Prime Saxony Fleeces, washed, ℔ lb	38 @ 41
Smyrna, washed,	20 @ 22
unwashed,	10 @ 14
Buenos Ayres,	10 @ 00
Pulled wool, Northern superfine Lambs,	33 @ 38
No. 1, Lambs'	30 @ 32
No. 2,	23 @ 25
No. 3,	14 @ 17

BRIGHTON MARKET, May 11.

At Market 458 beef cattle, 15 yokes working oxen, 20 cows and calves, 400 sheep, and about 1075 swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Sales of extra, $6,50; first quality $6,25; second quality $5,50 @ 5,75; third quality $4,25 @ $5,25.

Working Oxen.—Sales noticed at $65, $83, $90, and $95.

Cows and Calves.—Sales noticed at $20, $24, $25, $28, and $35.

Sheep.—Sales noticed at $2,50, $3,00, and $3,75.

☞Consumption can be cured by the timely use of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. So perfect and infallible is this remedy, even in the most hopeless cases of consumption, that it has been admitted into the Hospitals and other public insitutions in Great Britain, and has become as much a standard medicine as the Fluid Magnesia of Sir James Murray. The immense amount of mortality which this Balsam has prevented since its introduction into the United States, is a matter of astonishment to the medical faculty. It is, indeed, a safe, speedy, and effectual cure for consumption, in all forms, and the only source of hope.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of J. E. LADD, and S. S. BROOKS, only agents in Augusta.

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

WM. HASTINGS has removed his Daguerreotype Apparatus to the room over the Office of the Register of Deeds, near the Mansion House, where he will take *MINIATURE LIKENESSES* in any weather, and during the most of the day. He makes use of a good and approved instrument, and believes he can give good satisfaction to all who may please to call upon him.

Specimens may be seen at the room.

Augusta, May 15, 1846. 21

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild;
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In Sidney, 14th inst., by Rev. Wm. Tilly, Mr. Edwin E. Upham, of Readfield, to Miss Anna L. T. Lovejoy, of Sidney.

The token of remembrance to the printer, in the form of a large slice of the wedding loaf, made us *love-joy* too, and of course we could not but congratulate friend Upham in his success in securing both Love and Joy to himself. Long may they live and prosper and do good service to their country in multiplying and replenishing the earth.

In Winthrop, by Rev. B. F. Robbins, Mr. B. C. Wing of Bangor, to Miss Elvina Z. Chandler of W. We acknowledge the receipt of a portion of the bridal loaf.—Health, prosperity, and long life to the happy couple; and may Peace and Love spread their *Wings* over them to a good old age.

In Winthrop, by Rev. Mr. Thurston, Mr. Matthias Glynn, to Miss Hannah Everett Lord, adopted daughter of Andrew H. Lord, Esq.

In this town, by Rev. Wm. A. Drew, Mr. Luther W. Keen to Miss Lucy D. Cummings.

In Hallowell, Mr. Carlton D. Elmes to Miss Mary Peasley.

In Moscow, Mr. Royal Rooch to Miss Lois H. Whitcomb.

In Temple, Mr. Andrew Kennison to Miss Rosanna Sampson.

In Saco, Mr. Samuel D. Garey to Miss Matilda Ann Dresser.

In Westbrook, Mr. James P. Crash to Miss Martha A. Lombard, both of Windham.

In Newport, Mr. Jordan F. Stinson of Albion, to Miss Maria Ross.

In Skowhegan, Mr. Jos. Greenlief to Miss Irene Hook.

In Belfast, Mr. John C. Bramhall to Miss Hannah E. Robinson; Mr. Enoch C. Hilton of Unity, to Miss Caroline S. Haraden.

In Thorndike, Mr. Elisha Files to Miss Althea Moulton.

In Levant, Mr. Geo. W. Tufts of Danvers, Mass., to Miss Harriet T. Merrill.

In Waldoboro', Capt. Isaac Watts to Miss Catharine Farrar of Searsmont.

In Durham, Mr. James Dain to Miss Harriet Randall of Lewiston.

In Litchfield, Mr. Noah S. Libby to Miss Hannah S Richardson.

In Gardiner, Mr. Augustin L. Batchelder of Litchfield, to Miss Mary S. Edwards.

In Dexter, Mr. David L. Buswell to Miss Matilda McAdams.

In Fairfield, Mr. John Connor to Miss Mary Pitts.

In Foxcroft, Mr. Albert Pratt to Miss Dillana Bearce.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In Winthrop, March 31, Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Thurston W. Stevens, aged 7 years 9 months; May 13, Miss Jane Stevens, aged 55.

In Dresden, 8th inst., Lewis Houdlett, aged 75.

In Trenton, Deacon Heard Lord, aged 70.

In Vassalboro', Francis Wyman, aged 67.

In Leeds, Martha, wife of Charles G. Gilbert, aged 56.

In Saco, Collins R. Milliken, aged 32.

In Calais, Miss Louisa Cunningham of Belfast, aged 43 years.

In Belfast, Rebecca, wife of Capt. J. Boyles, aged 45.

In Bucksport, Thankful, wife of Israel Peaks of Dedham, aged 68.

In Sumner, Fanny, wife of James S. Barrett, aged 40.

In Portland, Susannah, widow of the late Elias Whitney, aged 80; Mary E., daughter of Col. A. Spofford of Buxton; Silas A Howell, aged 100 years and 10 months; Capt. Isaac Knight, 58.

In North Bridgton, Capt. Isaac Smith, aged 71.

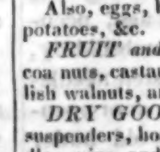
In Woolwich, Mrs. Mary B. Tallman, aged 58.

In Elliot, Parker Foster, a Revolutionary Pensioner, aged 85 years; Anna, wife of William C. Merrill, aged 21 years.

In New Vineyard, William Morton, aged 70.

In Sidney, Eunice, wife of Abiel Abbott, aged 44.

Farm for Sale.



THE DR. SNELL FARM, so called, situate about one-third of a mile from Winthrop Village, on the road leading to Augusta, excepting about twenty acres of land and the buildings formerly occupied by the Doctor, is now for sale, and can be purchased at a great bargain. This farm contains about 100 acres of excellent land, with a first rate woodlot, and 350 productive and thrifty apple trees, nearly all of which have been grafted and produce the best of fruit. The buildings consist of a house two stories high, with an L; a cellar under the whole, completely floored, and petitioned with brick; also a cistern, built of brick and cemented; a porch, hog-pen, barn 36 by 50 feet, stable 36 feet square, which has been built but one year, and a cider-mill house with a mill in good repair, in which is made annually a large amount of cider.

Also another lot of land, known as a part of the Woodcock lot, containing about 60 acres of excellent land. This also has one of the best woodlots, and a beautiful young orchard of 100 trees, as thrifty as any other, a large portion of which bear well of the choicest kind of grafted fruit. The remainder is well adapted to pasturing or tilling.

The above named lots together, constitute one noble farm, and are well located for two small ones. One or both of the above lots will be sold, as may best suit the purchaser. For further particulars call on the subscriber at the premises and examine for yourself. W. M. LADD.

Refer to DR. ISSACHAR SNELL, Augusta.
THOMAS SNELL, ESQ., Unity.
PALMER EMERSON, ESQ., Hallowell.
CAPT. DANIEL MARSTON, Mt. Vernon.
EARL SHAW, Boston.
C. B. MORTON, East Boston.

Winthrop, May, 1846. 21tf

READ THE NEWS!

IF you wish to buy Goods *cheap*, call at GEORGE F. COOKE'S, opposite the Franklin House, where you will find a *new* and *excellent stock* of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Provisions, & Fruit,

Among which may be found molasses for 25c; tea for 25c; coffee 8 to 10; sugar 8 to 14; saleratus 5 to 6; tobacco 10 to 25; starch 10 to 12; and all kinds of spices cheap.

Also, eggs, butter, lard, pork, flour, meal, bacon, fish, potatoes, &c.

FRUIT and NUTS. Lemons, figs, dates, raisins, cocoa nuts, castana nuts, almonds, filberts, pecan nuts, English walnuts, and pea nuts.

DRY GOODS. Thin stuffs, sheeting, calico, crash, suspenders, hose, woolen socks, hdkfs., thread, tape, needles, pins, and a variety of other articles cheap for cash.

N. B. Wanted, 10,000 dozen eggs.

Augusta, May 18, 1846. 2m21

BONNET BOARD, white, brown, and yellow, by the doz. or single sheet, for sale by
21 EDWARD FENNO.

MAINE TOWNSMAN, new edition, constantly for sale by 21 EDWARD FENNO.

JUST received, a fresh lot of *Kelley & Co's Concentrated Chemical Extract of Sarsaparilla*, by
May 18. 21 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

White Lead.

6 TONS pure and extra white lead, dry and ground, for sale very low by
April 28. DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

Pauper Notice.

THE subscriber having contracted with the town of Belgrade for the support of Hezekiah Sawtell and his wife, has made ample provision for them; and hereby cautions all persons from harboring or trusting them on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting.

LEONARD AUSTIN.

May 4, 1846. *19

Attend to your Teeth.

DR. HIRAM DOW, the celebrated *SURGEON DENTIST* and *PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGIST*, from Boston, will be at the Mansion House, Augusta, May 11th, where he will remain for ten or twelve days. All operations warranted. Give him a call.

To the Ladies.—If you have an unwholesome set of teeth, or an offensive breath, call on Dr. Dow, at the Mansion House, and obtain a bottle of his *PURIFYING TOOTH WASH.* One bottle of this wash will remove all the carious matter from under the gums, whiten the teeth, and render the breath sweet, pleasant and agreeable.

☞Price 25 to 50 cents per bottle. *20

Information Wanted.

ON the 3d day of May, my son, Hartwell, left my house and has not since been heard of. He is fifteen years of age—has a light complexion—light hair—light blue eyes—has a scar upon his forehead near the hair. He had on, when he left, a pair of cotton and wool striped trousers, cloth cap and a frock. If any one will give information where he is, he shall be well rewarded. He was probably persuaded to leave, by others, and it is hoped that he may be induced, by good advice, to return.

ABNER HIGGINS.

West Waterville, May 12th, 1846. 20

Wagon for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale one single horse wagon which will be sold cheap; also one harness.

H. W. FAIRBANKS,
No. 4, Phenix Buildings.

19

PAINT and WHITEWASH BRUSHES. A large supply just received, for sale low by
May 5. 19 J. E. LADD.

The Muse.

THE WIFE IN A BAG.

A LESSON FOR MARRIED FOLKS.

Involved in gloomy thoughts, a swain
Was sauntering o'er a sun-bright plain;
False delicacy had made his mind,
For earthly blessings *too* refined;
He thought himself foredoomed to know,
Disgust in all things here below;
And chief among the woes of life
He felt, or thought he felt, *his wife;*
Her faults 'twere hard to say or sing;
But still she was not quite the thing.
Would fate permit to choose again?
Oh! double grief, the wish is vain—
"Not so," quoth Jove, in accents soft,
And bore the murmurer aloft—
"There, see those bags—now suit your wishes,
They hold *not* wind, as erst Ulysses,
But women, sir—besides they show,
The qualities of all below;
Now stand not there a mere beholder,
But lift them freely to your shoulder,
That which most commodiously fits,
And to your back the neatest sits,
Will sure contain the maid, who best
Of all on earth, can make you blest."
He bowed—the pleasing task begun,
And weighed them careful, one by one.
This was too heavy—that too light—
And none were yet exactly right,
And snug and easy. But at length
He finds one suited to his strength;
He shoulders it—"I've got it Jove!
It fits me neater than a glove;
In weight exact too—not a hair
Deficient—no! nor one to spare;
Grant me, great king! but such a wife,
And I'm completely blest for life."
"'Tis yours," said Jove—"Unrip the binding,
And let us see the lucky finding."
'Twas done—and wonderful to show,
Out popped *his own dear wife* below.

MORAL.

Shame burn thy cheeks, preposterous elf!
Who made thee wretched but thyself?
Know henceforth this, a truthful adage,
The fault's in *thee*, and not *thy baggage!*

SPRING.

Farewell to the frost and the snow!
The streams are beginning to flow;
The forest is ringing,
The green grass is springing,
And softly the warm breezes blow;
While sweet-scented flowers again
Are blooming on hill, dale and plain.

The thrush on the evergreen hill,
Is tuning his musical trill;
And, when eve is falling,
We hear, loudly calling,
The note of the wild whippoorwill;
While the turtle, far down in the grove,
Is cooing all day to his love.

The springtide of life may thus seem
To pass in a fairy-like dream;
The woods are resounding,
The young blood is bounding,
And bright flows the murmuring stream:
Yet childhood can never prolong
This dream-land of flower and song.

While mirth then and music abound,
Oh! plant thy seed deep in the ground!
The breezes and showers
Shall first bring thee flowers,
And soon the ripe fruit shall be found;
Thus shalt thou have treasure in store,
When springtide and summer are o'er.

The Story Teller.

[From the Ladies' National Magazine, for April.]

THE BETROTHED.

A TALE OF THE SANTEE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MARION'S MEN," &C.

"Our band is few, but true and tried,
Our leader frank and bold;
The British soldier trembles
When Marion's name is told.
Our fortress is the good green wood,
Our tent the cypress tree,
We know the forest round us,
As seamen know the sea.
Wo to the English soldiery
That little dread us near!
On them shall light at midnight
A strange and sudden fear." BRYANT.

The family of Mr. Newton were assembled in the little parlor where they were accustomed to spend their evenings. Mr. Newton himself, a venerable gentleman from the old school, was silently reading a stray English newspaper; his wife, a matron but a few years younger, sat engaged with her knitting, as was then fashionable; and their only surviving child, a beautiful girl of nineteen, and the pledge of their old age, occupied herself with a rare piece of embroidery, such as would put to shame the boasted needlework of our own day. Suddenly the door opened, and the grey, woolly head of the old butler was thrust in.

"A note for Missus Emily," said he, as he presented it to her on a small silver waiter.

The young lady arose, but the instant she saw the superscription of the note, her face became a deathly pallor. Struggling, however, to conceal her emotion, so that it should not be perceptible to her parents, she walked with a firm step out into the hall, and pausing beneath the great lamp which hung in the passage, tore open the the note with trembling fingers, and began eagerly to read it.

The contents, whatever they were, powerfully agitated the reader; and she was forced to lean against the banister of the staircase to prevent falling.

"Shall I bring a glass of water?" said the old butler, who had stood at a respectful distance while she read the note.

She started, for she had not been aware of his presence, and gasped for breath as if about to speak. With an effort she asked—

"Who brought this note, Johnson?"

"It was left here by a horseman," he said, in a whisper. "I believe—I am positive, it was one of Capt. Elwyn's men. He told me what had happened, and begged me to deliver the note immediately."

Emily paused before she replied. The period of our story was that dark and melancholy era in the history of the revolution, when Cornwallis, having overrun South Carolina, had expressed his determination to extinguish the last spark of rebellion—a period when to be suspected of being a patriot was almost certain ruin, and when such of the whigs as fell into the royalists' power expiated their offence with life. The note in Emily's hands informed her that he to whom she was betrothed, had been captured by royalists, and was to be executed on the succeeding day. Well, therefore, might poor Emily tremble. But her weakness was only momentary.—She knew it would be useless to apply to her parents in this emergency. The age of her father had kept him neutral hitherto, and Emily was unwilling to compromise him now, and, by so doing, endanger his life. Every other consideration connected with her situation also passed rapidly before her. In a few minutes her plan was resolved on; and it was one that called for all her energy and high resolve to execute.

Emily, however, was a woman to shrink at no common obstacles in the cause of those she loved. And fervently, ay! with her whole heart, she loved the gallant and courageous Captain Elwyn. They had been acquainted from childhood, the father of Capt. Elwyn having resided on a plantation contiguous to that of Mr. Newton. On the breaking out of the war of Independence, the young man had entered the American army, and his father dying shortly before the fall of Charleston, Capt. Elwyn's estate had since been confiscated by the royal government. Emily had been long secretly engaged to the active young partisan, but her father, though he had consented to the betrothal, had refused to assent to the nuptials until the termination of the war.

Such was the condition of circumstances when this note was put into Emily's hands. The missive was written by one of the troop of mounted volunteers which Elwyn had raised on his own responsibility after the fall of Charleston. In hasty words the note informed her that, on the preceding evening, a detachment of their force had been assailed by superior numbers, most of them slain and their leader made prisoner. The writer had with difficulty escaped. He had lingered long enough in the enemy's post whither Capt. Elwyn had been carried, to learn that the young officer, after a hasty examination, had been ordered to be hung as a traitor on the ensuing day. Lost to all hope, he had suddenly thought of Miss Newton, whose betrothal to his leader he was one of the few cognizant of, and had written and delivered this note, after which he had made the best of his way out of the perilous neighborhood.

"Johnson," she said looking suddenly up, "you did right in not alarming my parents. Say nothing to them of this. But go quietly and saddle two horses, one for me, and one for yourself. Come for me at nine o'clock, by which time my parents will have retired. I am going over to the British post."

The old butler looked up in surprise. Every trace of paleness had vanished from the cheek of his mistress; and in her brilliant eye and heightened color, shone forth decision and energy.

When Emily found herself alone in her chamber, however, her composure again deserted her, and she burst into a flood of tears. All the perils of the expedition rose before her. The world might say harsh things of a maiden who thus, in the dead of night, would ride forth on such an errand. Besides it was a two hours' journey to the British post, and when she arrived there it might be too late to see the commanding officer. She knew not for what hour on the following morning the execution was fixed, but if she did not see the English commander that night, she feared she would fail to obtain an interview in the morning. Yet she dared not set forth sooner, lest her parents should discover her intention, and interpose their authority. Thus this noble and heroic girl was the prey of harrassing emotions. But religion, in that hour of anguish, came to her aid, and kneeling by her bedside she prayed fervently for strength from on high. She was still at prayer when the old butler came to announce to her that all was ready.

It was approaching midnight when Emily and her attendant rode into the little village of——. The lights in the inn proved that some of the villagers were yet abroad. Shrouding her face in her veil, Emily waited with a palpitating heart, while her companion inquired for the quarters of the commanding officer. They were at the inn itself; the officer was waiting in his room; and sending up word that a lady wished to see him, Emily was soon ushered into his presence. Her limbs almost refused her support as leaning on the old butler's arm she approached the door of the parlor where the interview was to take place.

"Miss Newton!" exclaimed a familiar voice in a strong surprise as she entered, while the occupant of the room hastily rose to hand her a chair. "This is an unexpected honor," and his eyes sparkled with pleasure.

"Colonel Thorne!" exclaimed Emily, in a no less surprised tone, for in the commanding officer she recognized a rejected admirer, nor did the discovery calm her agitation, or lessen her fears.

"I beg of you to be seated," said he, with a lover-like difference; "pray, has any thing happened to Mr. Newton? Your coming alarms me. But rely on my aid to do any thing you ask."

These encouraging words partially allayed Emily's fears, yet she felt a strong repugnance to ask a rejected lover for the life of Capt. Elwyn. For a moment, therefore, she shrank from her task. But, seeing that Col. Thorne still kept silence, she remembered all that hung on her interview, and gathered boldness to speak.

"Nothing has happened to Mr. Newton. All are well at the Park. But we have just heard that an old and esteemed neighbor has been made a prisoner, and is to die to-morrow—Captain Elwyn, I mean—and I have come to beg his life. I knew not when I set forth that you commanded at this post, or I should have spared myself the agony of the last three hours' suspense."

The brow of her listener had darkened at the mention of his prisoner's name, and his eye was keenly and meaningly fixed on Emily while she concluded. She felt that Colonel Thorne was reading her secret: her voice faltered, and her cheek grew pale.

"Nay! this is a boon beyond my power to grant," said the officer, in an excited tone; "nor did I suppose Miss Newton had learned to plead for rebels, when I expressed my willingness to accede to her wishes. Capt. Elwyn must die."

Emily looked at the compressed lip and saw the angry gleam of the speaker's eye, and her heart died within her. But despair gave her new courage.

"Say not so," she exclaimed, "you can and will save his life. You are all-powerful at this post. My—our eternal gratitude will be yours." She stopped in confusion, conscious that she had betrayed herself.

"Do your parents know that you are here?" said Col. Thorne, suddenly pausing in the hurried strides he was taking to and fro; then witnessing her embarrassment, at his question, and reading in it the confirmation of his suspicions, he added with cold civility, "Allow me, Miss, to send an escort to see you safely home. It ill befits a young woman of birth and education to be riding over the country at night on Quixotic errands."

There was a sneering tone in the latter part of his speech, which would have paralized all hope but in the heart of a devoted woman. Emily saw that jealousy of his rival prompted this ungenerous speech; and in terror for her lover, all maidenly reserve was forgot.

"Oh! be not so harsh—so cruel," she cried, rising and seizing the officer's coat as he turned towards the door. "Spare the life of Capt. Elwyn! Do not visit on him your anger at me.—See, here I kneel for this boon. Grant my petition and I will ever pray for you. Look into your heart, and be generous."

"Rise, Miss Newton," said her rejected lover haughtily, "you forget yourself and me. Capt. Elwyn must die. He is a rebel, and shall suffer as such," exclaimed Col. Thorne with energy, stung to madness, and every noble feeling banished from his heart by jealousy. "As he has sown, so must he reap."

"Nay! have mercy on him, as you hope for mercy hereafter yourself," imploringly cried Emily, clinging to him, "or at least have mercy on me. Ask anything you wish in return then," she added impetuously, as he strove to disengage himself from her, "command me never to see Captain Elwyn more, and you shall be obeyed——"

"Ha! will you do this?" said Colonel Thorne, suddenly turning to her and grasping her wrist in his vehemence, till she almost screamed with pain. "Will you go farther? Will you promise to be mine? I will take you at your word. I ask this. Promise, and Capt. Elwyn is free."

Poor Emily, at these words, gazed in speechless horror at the officer. Had Col. Thorne asked her only to sacrifice Capt. Elwyn, he might have extorted a promise to that effect; but to wed him whom she did not love, was a boon beyond even her power to grant. She felt that it would be better that both she and Capt. Elwyn should die than that such a sacrifice should be made.—She remained silent, but pale as death.

"Speak—I give you the option," said Colonel Thorne. "I once knelt to you—*you* then had no pity."

"Oh! do not ask it," implored Emily. "Anything else———"

The face of Col. Thorne grew white with rage. "What!" he exclaimed passionately, "do you think me more than human?—Shall I give up him whom, by your own confession, I know to be the rival that rifled from me your love? But for him, you would have loved me. Shall I free this hated rival, when it is in my power to be revenged on him?—Shall I do this, too, without an equivalent?—You ask strange things, Miss Newton—ay, expect me to put the knife to my own throat. I have loved you with passionate earnestness—I would as willingly die as see you another's—yet you ask me to spare a rival's life that you may wed him before my face. Away!" he cried in bitter scorn, flinging her arm from him, completely transported with passion.

"But I will promise—I will swear never to marry Captain Elwyn," eagerly interposed the supplicant.

"Rely on a woman's oath!" said Colonel Thorne, with a passionate sneer. "A thing given to-day, and broken to-morrow! As well trust the fickle seas or put faith in traitors!"

Emily rose sadly to her feet. These last words had crushed what remained of hope in her bosom. She saw that passion had distorted a nature, always prone to selfishness, into the cruelty of a fiend. Her demeanor suddenly assumed a dignity which awed Colonel Thorne even amid the fury of jealousy.

"God forgive you," she said, and grant that on your death-bed, you may not plead to him in vain. I have but one favor to ask of you," she said after a pause, "and that is, a personal interview with—with Captain Elwyn."

There was such a lofty majesty in her air which was the air rather of a superior than a supplicant, that Col. Thorne quailed as selfish passion and cruelty ever does before true nobility of soul. He would have refused her boon had he dared, but he was awed into consent, though the moment after she left his presence and the order for her admission to the prisoner had been issued, he cursed himself for having been influenced into the concession.

The room in which Captain Elwyn was confined was situated on the ground floor of the inn, no more secure place existed in the village, which itself was composed of but four or five houses. A few steps brought Emily into the entrance of the apartment. The door was flung open, and she stood in the presence of her lover.

He was reading by a solitary candle, when thus interrupted, and looking up he saw with surprise, a veiled female figure. Emily trembled excessively. She dreaded that Capt. Elwyn would think that she overstepped the bounds of female modesty in thus seeking him; but this fear was soon dissipated, for her lover immediately recognized her form, sprang forward with a joyful exclamation, and the poor girl now all nervousness and agitation, fell weeping into his arms.

When she was more composed he drew from her a narrative of the means by which she learned his danger.

"And you dared the perils of a midnight ride to see me! God bless you, dearest!—But I would you had not come," he added mournfully. "I would you had spared yourself this sad interview—I would you had known nothing of my peril till all was over."

"Say not so," replied Emily striving to compose her tears. "There is a melancholy pleasure in this interview. You but go before to a better world, I feel that I shall follow soon."

Her lover pressed her mutely to his bosom; the tears were in his own eyes, but called up by her agony, not by his.

"I knew from the first moment of my capture," said he at length, "that there was no hope. Col. Thorne, if he does not know, suspects my love for you, and would rejoice to destroy a rival and rebel at once. We are old foes in the field. I have asked him no favors."

"Alas! it is but too true," said the weeping girl. "I saw him before I came to you, and pleaded in vain for your life."

"Now, this is too much," exclaimed the prisoner with a burst of indignant feeling. "I would rather have sacrificed my right hand than that he should thus triumph over you! Yet heaven bless you, dearest, for making the effort. The knowledge of love like this—so self-sacrificing, will smooth my few hours of life."

"Oh! Henry, is there no hope!" exclaimed Emily looking up. "It cannot be that I am to lose you. I will not believe it. Succor will yet come from some quarter. Say that there is hope!" she said almost frantically.

The bitterness of death was increased by a sight of her agony, and Capt. Elwyn turned away to conceal his feelings. He pressed her to his breast but dared not make answer.

"Do not bid me despair," cried Emily wildly, "say there is hope of aid from some of your friends."

"Alas!" replied the prisoner, "there is no hope. It is true," he added, brightening up, "that a couple score of brave men might surprise this post; but where are such to be found? My own troop is scattered or slain, and Marion, whom I was watching to join, is far away. It is better, dearest, you should know the truth at once, and prepare yourself for my death. For myself I care little, but your agony unnerves me. I have had my thoughts on heaven ever since I was condemned; let us together look above, there you may derive strength of soul; God will temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

Poor Emily at these words wept afresh, but yielding her hand to her lover, they knelt together on the prison floor. A few minutes of silent meditation on the prisoner's part followed; and during that pause Emily rebuked herself for having lost her composure, when she should have been the one to cheer and sustain. Directly the voice of her betrothed arose in prayer. The accents were clear, full and firm, and as he poured out his earnest supplications that strength might be granted to her who knelt by his side, Emily felt a holy fervor glow in her heart, while a peace, as from on high, stole into her bosom. Her emotion was not one of hope, nor one wholly of resignation; but it was a mingling of both, and she experienced fully, in the words of the petitioner, that "God's ways are not as our ways, and what seemeth to him right is best."

When they arose from their knees, both were more composed, and their eyes met each other in a glance of affection that seemed too spiritualized and heavenly for this earth. It appeared to Emily, at that moment, as if she would be supremely happy, could she but die with her betrothed. Suddenly a knock was heard at the door.

"It is the signal for your departure—we must now part," said the prisoner; and in a solemn but affectionate tone he added, "our next meeting will be in heaven."

Emily's tears again flowed; nor could she speak for choking. The door opened, and the soldier entered to lead her out. She turned to take a last look on her betrothed. By an uncontrollable impulse she flung her arms around his neck, forgetting the presence of the soldier, and thinking only that she should never behold that dear form again. Then consciousness passed from her.

"Away!" said the prisoner to the soldier, who would have taken the insensible form from the prison. "I will bear her myself to the door, and commit her to the servant's care. Oh! Emily, do we part forever? Ha! what is that?" he suddenly exclaimed, stopping quickly.

The soldier, too, stopped. A shot rung across the night, then another, then a third; and in rapid succession followed shouts, the clash of sabres, with huzzas, and all the tumult of a life and death struggle. The conflict, whatever it was about, was close at hand.

"Huzza!—we have them!—down with the British murderers!—liberty or death!"

These were the words, that, pronounced within a few. feet of the prisoner, apparently by a voice outside the inn, thrilled through the heart of Captain Elwyn, and made the inanimate burden on his bosom faintly open her eyes. The soldier darted into the passage, forgetting to close the door; while sounds of hurrying footsteps were heard from the upper rooms. Could the post have been surprised? Captain Elwyn would have laid down his precious burden and availed himself of the open door to enquire, but his still half inanimate charge clung to him, and he shrank from exposing her to a chance shot by rushing out into the melee. He did not have long to wait, however: the uproar deepened every minute and grew nearer. At length there was a sound like the crashing of a door, and a rush was made into the passage leading to his cell.

"Huzza! the day's our own!" shouted a manly voice in great excitement, and Capt. Elwyn recognized the tones of the faithful trooper who had apprized Miss Newton of his capture. "Marion forever—the swamp fox agin the British any day. Huzza! How are you captin? You're all safe, and the inimy cryin for quarter," and seizing his leader's hand, the honest fellow shook it in a frenzy of delight, and at the same time jerking his cap from his head, he whirled it to the ceiling.

The uproar without now suddenly ceased; but was transferred to the prisoner's cell. A dozen sturdy yeomanry rushed in and seized Capt. Elwyn's hand: some of those he seemed to know, others were strangers to him, though he recognized their uniform, which was that of Marion's men. The whole passed so quickly, that the intruders had not time to perceive Emily, whom Capt. Elwyn still partially supported, though now fully restored to consciousness, she shrank blushing behind him. At length a small swarthy man appeared, for whom all made way. He eagerly seized the prisoner's hand.

"God bless you General Marion," said Capt. Elwyn, in deep emotion. "I owe you my life."

"Say nothing of it. We happened to meet your brave fellow there, and came hither as fast as spurs could bring us. The post was surprised beautifully, though Col. Thorne made a desperate resistance, and died sword in hand. But, ah! Miss Newton!" said he, suddenly recognizing our heroine, and comprehending the situation of affairs at a glance, he said, to his followers, "But come, my brave boys, let us, now that we have freed Captain Elwyn, see that our victory is secure, and then prepare to be off; for the news of this surprise will bring a hive of those English bees about our ears if we stay here till day-break."

His men hastily obeyed their beloved leader's order, when Gen. Marion whispered to Captain Elwyn to lead Miss Newton to a more private room, followed them.

Shall we attempt to paint the emotions that swelled in Emily's bosom, when she found herself alone with her betrothed, no longer under sentence of death, but free? The first movement of the lovers, when they had closed the door of the little parlor whither Capt. Elwyn led Emily, was to return thanks for this deliverance. Not till that moment did Emily understand the mingling of hope and resignation which had followed the prayer in the cell; but now she knew that it was a prophetic gleam of her happiness, mercifully sent to cheer her soul.

It was many months after that eventful night when a horseman, covered with dust, arrived at Mr. Newton's door. Dismounting, he hurried to the parlor, without waiting to be announced. Emily was the first to see him.

"Henry," she exclaimed springing toward him. "Father, mother, here is Capt. Elwyn—"

"Returned to claim his bride," he said, continuing her sentence and extending his hand to Mr. Newton, "Cornwallis has surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, and peace is now secure. My country no longer needs my aid, and hereafter I shall turn my sword into a reaping hook—shall I now claim your daughter, Mr. Newton?"

"God bless you," said the old man, joining their hands. "This day I have long prayed for; when my country should be free, and Emily have a protector. I can say with Simeon, 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.'"

And Emily and Capt. Elwyn were married; and lived long and happy. After the close of the war Gen. Marion visited them, and many a pleasant day was spent by the General and Capt. Elwyn in 'fighting their battles o'er again.'

Published on the first day of April, 1846,

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J. H. will give his attention to procuring Freights for Eastern vessels. Merchants or Farmers at the East, having property that they wish to convert to the purchase of Goods in Boston, will do well to correspond with him, as he has facilities for the transaction of such business.

☞Consignments solicited and advances made.

REFERS to Messrs. Snow & Rich, Proctor & Butler, Jacob Sleeper, Esq., Calef & Co., Joseph Southwick, Boston. Joseph S. Clark, Kendall's Mills, Fairfield, Me. Hon. A. Johnson, Hon. D. W. Lothrop, H. H. Johnson, Daniel Merrill, Belfast. Hills & Clark, George Thacher, Esq., Bangor. George Thacher, Monroe. Hon. P. Tuck, Sedgwick, John McArthur, Brooks. 3m9

KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1846.*

SALLY MACOMBER, Widow of WILLIAM MACOMBER, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having applied for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Readfield, in said County, on the 2d Wednesday of June next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. W. EMMONS, Judge.

A true copy.—Attest: F. DAVIS, Register. 20

He is the True Philanthropist,

WHO seeks to alleviate and relieve human suffering, whether the disease be physical or moral; and if any one in community is deserving of gratitude, it is he.—You may show your good feelings to such an one, as also your self respect and love of health—which surely are valuable possessions—by reading and diffusing the knowledge of and using JONES' DROPS for HUMORS, one of the best medicines that has ever been discovered for the cure of all eruptive diseases, and successful beyond a parallel, in the cure of *Salt Rheum, Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire or Erysipelas, Leprosy or White Scurf, Tetter or Ringworm, Prairie Itch*, and all humors, internal or external.

This medicine is recommended with perfect confidence for such affections, if only timely, patiently and perseveringly used. It is not a quack medicine, nor is it in any degree a humbug; but truly a remedy to be desired by all who are afflicted with any of the above named complaints, and a cure as certain as any curative in the hands of man. Will you not then, friends, who are suffering, avail yourselves of this remedy, and also benefit the proprietor, by using the means so plainly placed in your way?

For sale by J. E. Ladd, and Horace Waters, Augusta; H. J. Selden& Co. Hallowell; H. Smith & Co. Gardiner; William Dyer, Waterville; O. W. Washburn, China; A. H. Abbott, South China; and by many other agents in various towns in this and the adjoining States.

Augusta, Nov. 13, 1845. 1y46

Groceries.

A GOOD assortment, comprising all usually needed for family use, for sale low by
17 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, a fresh supply received by 17 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

Full Blood Hereford.

THE full blood Hereford bull "ALBANY," will stand for the season in Winthrop Village.

Albany is from the celebrated stock of Herefords imported by Messrs. CORNING & SOTHAM, of Albany, N. Y., and is thorough bred. He is vigorous and active, and bears the peculiar characteristics of this excellent breed of cattle—red or mahogany color and white face—and nine tenths of his calves have the same marks, thus rendering those saved for oxen easily matched.

Albany is 4 years old this spring—was sired by Young Prize—dam, Aston Beauty. Aston Beauty was sired by a son of Sovereign. His grand dam sold for three hundred guineas when 18 years old. The sire of his grand dam was the thorough bred Hereford bull Fitz Favorite, which won the prize at the Cercenster show, in England. His father, Young Prize, was a son of the celebrated cow Matchless.

TERMS—One dollar per cow for the season.

Those who do not wish to raise the calves of his get, can have a fair price for them at weaning time, by giving notice to the subscriber. E. HOLMES.

Winthrop, April, 1846. 6w18

Fire Proof Composition.

THE subscriber is prepared to cover the roofs of buildings with a composition, which will not only stop all leaks and preserve the shingles, but will render the roof fire proof. It is of a slate color when dry, and can be put on only in dry weather. He warrants it to give entire satisfaction. FREDERICK PISHON.

Augusta, May, 1846. 20

Cylinder Churns.

ALL who would save time and labor in churning, are requested to examine "Kendall's cylinder churn," for sale by JOHN MEANS & SON.

Augusta, April, 1846. 18

LINSEED OIL. 400 gallons of superior quality, just received by 19 J. E. LADD.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES. A fresh supply just received by 19 J. E. LADD.

BUSH'S *Improved Molasses Gate*, the best one now in use, just received and for sale low at the hardware and stove store of 20 LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.

UNION LINE.

Augusta, Hallowell and Boston Packets,

TO sail every SATURDAY from Smith's wharf, Augusta, and T wharf, Boston.

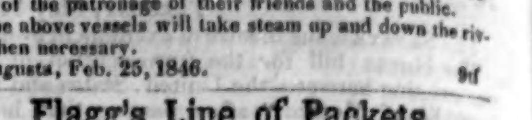
Schr. SOMERSET, (new, B. L. HINKLEY, Master.
" WATERVILLE, (new) WM. H. HEATH, "
" HARRIET ANN, WM. REED, JR., "
" CONSUL, A. L. GOVE, "

These vessels are of the first class, and commanded by men who are good pilots and experienced in the trade.—The Masters pledge themselves to be attentive to their business, and to sail with promptness and despatch. Using their utmost efforts to please shippers, they ask a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

The above vessels will take steam up and down the river when necessary.

Augusta, Feb. 25, 1846. 9tf

Flagg's Line of Packets



WILL run between AUGUSTA, HALLOWELL, and BOSTON, the present season, as follows:

Schr. GAZELLE, ELISHA SPRINGER, Master.
" VAN BUREN, T. R. POOL, "
" ADVENT, ABISHAI SOULE, "
" CHAS HENRY, CHAS. H. BECK, "

One of the above vessels will sail every week from Flagg's wharf, Augusta, and from T wharf Boston, every Friday. N. FLAGG, Augusta, agent for the Line.

Augusta, April 22, 1846. 13

Bommer's Method of Making Manure.

THE subscriber has been appointed agent of this new and useful improvement for the State of Maine, and is now prepared to sell individual, Town or County rights. The cheapness and expedition with which large bodies of manure may be produced by this method render it invaluable to the farmer. To facilitate a more general introduction of this important accession to the farming interest, it is proposed to sell County or Town rights to enterprising individuals or companies, on such terms as cannot fail to render it a profitable business. The method has been tested by many farmers in this and other states, and in every case, where the directions were properly observed, the results have proved most satisfactory. Mr. SAMUEL DAIS of Bowdoinham, has been appointed Agent for the County of Lincoln, and Mr. ELIJAH ROBINSON of Vassalboro', for the County of Kennebec.

The other counties may be secured by application to me (post paid) and directed to me at Portland

EZEKIEL HOOLE.

August 11, 1845. tf34

Mrs. E. Kidder's

Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhea Cordial.

THIS medicine, now for the first time brought before the public in an advertisement, has already, in private practice, met with a large and increasing sale. Cholera, dysentery and diarrhea are no longer to be feared where this medicine is used, so sure is it to cure, requiring but two or three days for the worst cases, and for more recent attacks but as many hours. It is the first article ever offered to the public as a sure cure for the above dangerous and distressing complaints, and it is so mild that the most tender infant will take it willingly; it is also invaluable for dispepsia, and for all weaknesses peculiar to females. It is put up in bottles holding nearly a quart, and the wrapper is signed with her own hand writing. Be sure and buy only of her regular agents.

MRS. E. KIDDER is also the proprietor of the truly valuable *JAUNDICE BITTERS and PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS*, the best remedies in the country for the cure of jaundice, weak stomach and bowels, &c. One trial of these medicines will satisfy all who use them, as to their virtues. She is also the general agent for Dally's Pain Extractor and Bristol's Sarsaparilla, of whose virtues nothing need be said here, as the public are well acquainted with them.

Principal office for the sale of these medicines, No. 100, Court Street, Boston. For sale also by her agents at Augusta, COFREN & BLATCHFORD. 4m12

WHEATON'S

ITCH OINTMENT

A CERTAIN CURE for the Itch, and all kinds of pimples on the skin. Also Dr. Davenport's Billious Pills, an excellent article for all Billious Complaints, and Indigestion. And likewise Davenport's Eye-water, a sure and mild remedy for weak and sore eyes of every description. For sale in this town by J. E. Ladd and E. Fuller; in Hallowell by S. Adams.

June, 1845. 1y25

PURE PORT JUICE, warranted unfermented, and said to be free from alcohol, for sale only for medical and sacramental uses, by
17 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

WHITE LEAD and LINSEED OIL, just received and for sale, a few doors north of the bridge, by
17 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

DALLEY'S *PAIN EXTRACTOR.* A fresh supply just received and for sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's prices, by J. E. LADD,
May 5, 1846. 19 Agent for Augusta.

New England Truss Manufactory,

Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various improved Trusses, at his old stand, No. 305 Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and residence and business being in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer, oftentimes, as well as new. The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last ten years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do.—Salmon's Ball and Socket—Sherman's patent French do.—Bateman's do. double and single—Stone's Trusses,—also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss—and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses—may be had at this establishment.—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience in the business.

Certificates.

(From T. Gordon, M. D.)

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of trusses, of Boston, Mass., from what I have seen of his trusses, and from the circumstance of his having supplied several thousand persons in Massachusetts and other parts of the country, with an article that I think is well calculated to answer the designs of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending his truss to the public; and I believe him to possess the ability of adapting trusses to any case that may be presented to him. T. GORDON, M. D.

Plymouth, September 1, 1845.

I hereby certify that I have for several years past been in the use of Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THACHER, M. D., Plymouth, Mass.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his attention to the manufacture of trusses, and fitting them to the particular cases of individuals who call on him, and having furnished trusses for more than 800 persons in Plymouth County, is hereby recommended to all who need trusses, supporters, &c., as ingenious in contrivance, and skillful in adapting them to all variety of cases that occur; and is believed to have given general satisfaction to all who have employed him. ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

(From Dr. J. C. Warren.)

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.—Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston. 6m43